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**Colors,  
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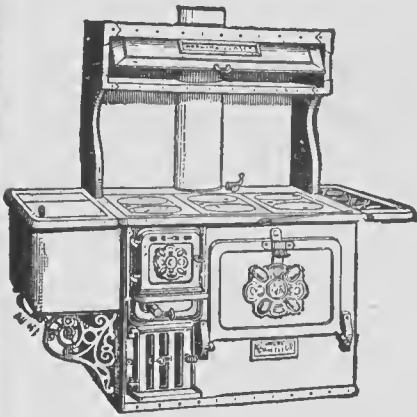
To finish EVERYTHING from a BABY CARRIAGE  
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It is an incontrovertible fact that the farmer  
who purchases **Paints, Varnishes** and  
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**THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited**  
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**Paints for all Purposes**

THE  
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**STEEL  
RANGE**

Has won an enviable reputation  
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struction every important im-  
provement has been added,  
which has made it the most  
desirable steel range for domes-  
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Every detail has been care-  
fully studied to make it efficient  
and we are proud to offer it to  
you as a model of steel range  
construction at a reasonable  
price.

We make this magnificent Steel Range as illustrated with four or six  
No. 9 cooking holes. It has a large copper reservoir, is fitted with im-  
proved duplex grate to burn any kind of coal; the oven is large and is  
lined with asbestos board.

**It will bake Biscuits in THREE MINUTES, using a very  
small amount of coal.**

Price as illustrated with { 4 No. 9 Cooking Holes, \$55.00 } F. O. B. at  
(to burn coal or wood) " { 6 No. 9 " \$60.00 } Winnipeg.

**We give a guarantee with every Range sold**

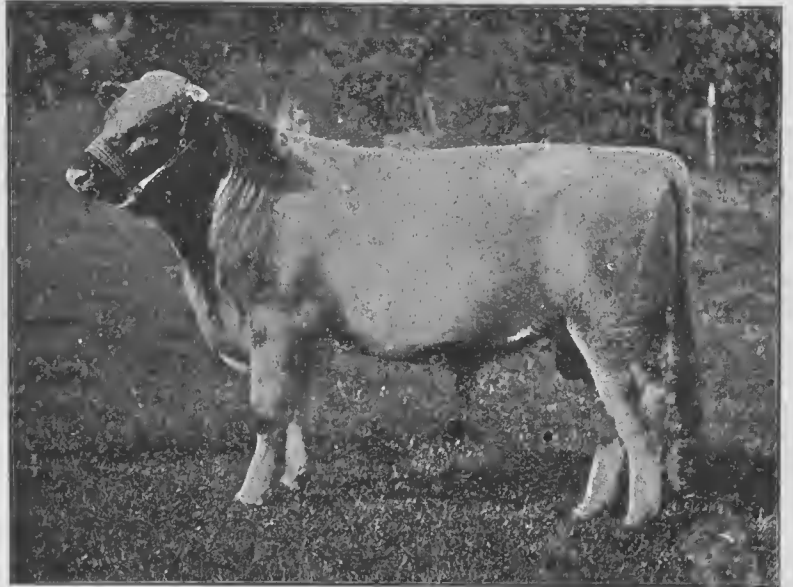
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**"Cream Equivalent"**

A common sense preparation for rearing calves. The  
outcome of extensive experimental tests. No drugs. Ex-  
cellent results and entire satisfaction. Specially adapted  
for feeding with separated or skimmed milk.



Young Shorthorn Bull, aged 11 months, reared as follows: New milk for first three  
weeks, afterwards on separated milk and "Cream Equivalent."

Price—50-lb bag, \$2.25 ; 100-lb bag, \$4.00 F.O.B. Brandon

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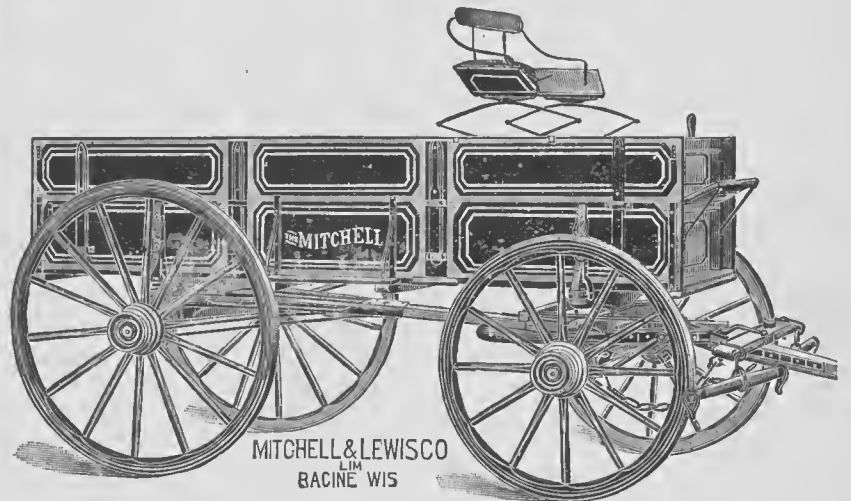
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BRANDON, MAN.

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THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

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*Contribute in no small way to :::*

The Goods Supplied to Farmers through the Agents of the

## MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

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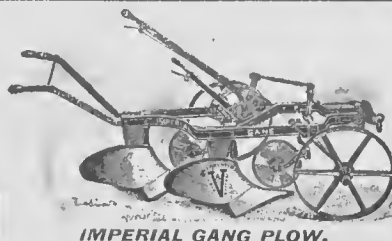
More  
**SHOE DRILLS**  
of our make in use  
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than all other  
makes combined.



For those pre-  
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**DISC DRILLS**  
we can supply  
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Valuable Improve-  
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This Plow will work where others fail.  
Is the Cheapest in price and Best  
Constructed Plow of its class  
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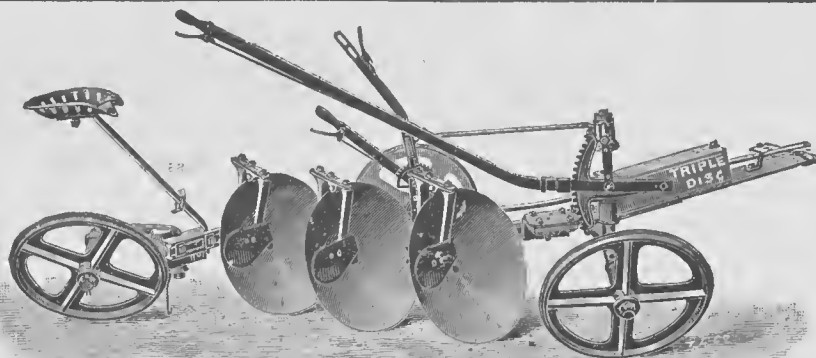


IMPERIAL GANG PLOW.

Thousands now in use.  
Breaker bottoms can be supplied when  
required.  
This Plow supplied in either 2 or 3 furrows.

This is our Improved  
Disc Plow

We say IMPROVED because we  
have all the desirable features of  
other plows and the following new  
ones :



**Massey-Harris Im-  
plements**

Are made by Canadian Workmen in  
Canadian Factories.

Massey-Harris Implements are  
given the "Red Ticket" at all  
Field Trials and International Exhi-  
bitions.

1. The front wheel is a castor wheel, and can be controlled by a convenient lever with which the plow can be guided to right or left by operator without careful driving or leaving his seat to remove bolts, as is the case on other disc plows.
2. Dust proof disc hubs which act as oil reservoir.
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ESTABLISHED 1892

# THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 21, No. 8  
WHOLE No. 283

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 21, 1902.

\$1 a Year in advance



## Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

*Specially Reported for The Nor-West Farmer.*

The sixth annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Macleod, Alta., on April 10th. Among those present were Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Veterinarian; Asst. Com'r. McIlree, of the N. W. M. P., Regina; Capt. Deane, N.W.M.P., Lethbridge; Messrs. D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek; J. Bray, F. G. Forster, G. H. Macdonald, of Medicine Hat; G. Emerson and Henry Smith, of High River; G. Lane, W. R. Hull, and P. Burns, of Calgary; D. W. Warnock,

ering purposes in Alberta and Assiniboia, and attention was called to the practice of squatters locating on such reservations and requesting that this be put a stop to. Some recommendations were also advanced as to the course to be pursued with any reservations that were decided to be thrown open. The Government immediately instructed its officers to prevent the illegal settling on the reservations and promised that the further suggestions made by the association should receive full consideration when the matter is being dealt with.

### GRAZING LEASES.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Dominion Government "That in the event of applications for homestead or purchase of land contained in grazing lease, notice of same be given to the lessee with the option of purchase of said lands," to which the Government replied that as the right of purchase by any person is limited by the Dominion Lands Act to an area of 640 acres, and the lessee has the right to purchase that area from the available lands within his lease at any time, it did not seem necessary to make any

any better use of the association's funds can be made than their employment in this object.

### BRAND LEGISLATION.

Early in the year the committee took advantage of the presence in Ottawa of M. McKenzie, the crown prosecutor for the Macleod district, of urging once again upon the Minister of Justice the necessity for amending the criminal code by making the presence of a recorded brand prima facie evidence of ownership. Mr. McKenzie, assisted by Premier Haultain, finally secured the introduction of the amendment, and as its passage through the Senate was unopposed it is now incorporated as a part of the code. Considering that the association has been steadily endeavoring to secure this legislation ever since its incorporation in 1896, it is felt that this result is a matter for some satisfaction.

### MANGE.

A certain amount of mange is still to be met with in certain districts. A quantity of dope was forwarded to the secretary by the Department of Agriculture last summer, and this has all,

a very desirable system of reciprocity.

### BETTER TRANSPORTATION

At a meeting of the committee held in Macleod last October several important resolutions were adopted. A resolution was passed asking the C. P. R.:—(1) That the cars provided for stock shipments be sent out in better shape; (2) That better running time be made by stock trains; (3) That the stock-yards at Moose Jaw be improved and that additional yards be provided at Swift Current. It is too early yet to state what effect these requests have had.

### BEEF FOR BRITISH ARMY.

A resolution was also passed requesting the Dominion Government to bring to the attention of the Imperial Government the restrictions then in force against Canadian beef for supplying the British army, and requesting that steps be taken to remove the restrictions. A resolution was adopted addressed to the Territorial Government with reference to the order in council issued by the Commissioner of Public Works regarding the leasing of surveyed public Highways or road al-



VIEW ON THE FARM OF ALEX. CAMPBELL, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

We understand this was the first house built in the Boisseyvain District.

R. Duthie, C. Kettles, F. W. Godsal, and A. Lynch Staunton, of Pincher Creek; H. Harris and J. H. Wallace, of Lethbridge; J. W. Woolf, of Cardston; and a large number from the vicinity of Macleod.

W. F. Cochrane, the second vice-president, presided, in the absence of the president, Mr. D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake, in England. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the secretary read the report of the

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The several resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting have been taken up during the year with varying results.

### STOCK WATERING RESERVATIONS.

It will be remembered that a strong memorial was addressed to the Dominion Government on the vital importance of the reservations for stock wat-

provision for giving further privileges in the matter of purchasing land.

### STOCK INSPECTION.

Some recommendations were made as to amending the Stock Inspection Ordinance asking that (1) no butcher or his employee be eligible as a stock inspector, and (2) that any person, other than a butcher slaughtering cattle for beef shall produce the hide for inspection to a stock inspector. The resolution was acknowledged, but no further action was taken thereon so far as we are aware.

Acting upon the resolution passed by the general meeting, the committee secured the services of J. C. Patterson as their permanent stock inspector. This official has in the course of the year got through a great deal of valuable work, and we have every reason to be satisfied with it. We do not think

or nearly all, been distributed free to numerous applicants, but the same disease has been more or less prevalent ever since the cattle business has been in existence in this country. What cattle are now affected are generally being cared for by the individual owners, and stockmen are now fully alive to the necessity there is for continuing such treatment.

### AMERICAN STRAYS.

Last December cheques were received from Mr. Pruitt, of the Montana Stock Association, amounting to \$1,404.93, in payment of 31 head of cattle shipped from that state. Distribution was made promptly by the secretary. During the year a considerable number of cattle belonging across the line were disposed of by this association and returns made to the gentleman above referred to, thus instituting

lowances. The committee adopted a resolution expressing its dissatisfaction with the commissioner's action which calls for an annual rental of \$4 a mile or fraction of a mile for any road allowance that has been fenced. The very nature of the ranching business makes the fencing of more or less large blocks of land a necessity and it was felt that the charge made was excessive.

### WOLF BOUNTY.

During the year past no less a sum than \$3,505.00 has been paid out in bounties on timber wolves, of which sum the association contributed one-half, and the Northwest Government the balance. This is the largest sum paid out in this connection since the association took the disbursement of this fund. The scale of payment throughout the year has been: On full



grown wolves, \$15; on pups, \$5. This is still in operation.

#### HORSE STEALING.

An expenditure of over \$600 has been necessitated by legal matters, nearly \$500 of this being in connection with a horse stealing case which occurred last fall and which the committee considered was of sufficient importance to warrant their employing a special counsel to assist in the prosecution. The case was tried by a jury and the crown failed to obtain a conviction. In connection with this subject it may be well to direct your attention to a resolution which was adopted by the executive committee of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association. (This resolution forms the closing paragraph of this report.)

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The membership for the year was 177, the same as last year. The rate of assessment for the past year was 3 cts. a head, levied on 14,026 head of cattle and 10,245 horses, as against 113,481 cattle and 10,792 horses last year. The total number of wolves paid for was 459. Of these 338 were pups and 121 grown animals. Compared with last year this was an increase of 80 pups and a decrease of 38 grown ones. Since the association has been in existence the following sums have been paid in bounties, as shown by the annual statements:—

1898—on 183 wolves .. .	\$662
1899—on 825 wolves .. .	3304
1900—on 370 wolves .. .	2147
1901—on 417 wolves .. .	2460
1902—on 459 wolves .. .	3505

2254 \$12,078

The Territorial Government gives \$1,500 annually for the reduction of wolves, but it seems as though the wolves were not on the decrease, and we will have to ask for an increased grant.

#### STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Stock shipments from the range country during the year show a decrease over the previous year. The total number shipped from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, according to the returns received from stock inspectors, was 41,715, as against 47,515 shipped last year, classified as follows: Cattle—

Stockers .. .	1,911
Steers .. .	25,055
Cows .. .	7,195
Calves .. .	130
Bulls .. .	73
Stags .. .	23
	34,396

#### Horses—

Geldings .. .	3,346
Mares .. .	1,690
Ponies .. .	2,236
Stallions .. .	8
Mules .. .	22
Donkeys .. .	8
	7,319

These were shipped from the following points and for the purposes of comparison the numbers shipped from the same places during 1899 and 1900 are also given.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	4,524	5,188	6,452
Cayley, Alta. . . . .	1,399	4,878	4,695
Calgary, Alta. . . . .	3,521	5,096	4,463
Maple Ck., Assa. . . . .	4,691	5,595	4,358
Macleod, Alta. . . . .	1,572	2,510	4,202
Pincher Ck., Alta. . . . .	3,643	2,751	2,882
Dunmore, Sask. . . . .	None	2,624	2,721
Rush Lake, Assa. . . . .	1,026	1,697	1,924
Gleichen, Alta. . . . .	None	2,180	1,921
Dundurn, Sask. . . . .	840	2,305	1,851
Cochrane, Alta. . . . .	1,122	1,725	1,609
Claresholm, Alta. . . . .	2,903	2,905	1,390
Medicine Hat. No return	499	1,385	
Walsh, Assa. . . . .	980	113	959
Stair, Assa. . . . .	457	3,180	813
High River, Alta. . . . .	122	1,169	647
Clds, Alta. . . . .	438	1,472	283
Woodpecker, Alta. . . . .	No return	172	
Weyburn, Assa. . . . .	190	98	72
Gull Lake . . . . .	No return	87	38
Ponoka, Alta. . . . .	35	58	30
Swift Current, Assa. . . . .	115	106	34
Cowley . . . . .	No return	57	

The financial statement showed the

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$6.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Quantities of 500 lbs. or over delivered at any station in Manitoba or Territories. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

**J. T. ELLIOTT**, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

**HEIFER OR BULL CALVES**.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilgman, Palatka, Fla.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

**A. A. TITUS**, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

**JAS. GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**J. H. KINNEAR & SON**, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

**A. R. DOUGLAS**, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

**JOHN KITSON**, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class Poultry. White Wyandottes, Black Javas, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. Eggs in season. prices right.

**A. & D. STEWART**, Westbourne, Manitoba, breeders of Shorthorns. Seven choice bulls from nine to twenty months old, sired by Topsman's Pride (33811).

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

**WM. RYAN**, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

**ADAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

**WM. M. CHAMPION**, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

**A. J. MORRISON**, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**A. CUMMING**, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

**D. E. CORBETT**, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

**JAMES D. BROOKS**, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR**, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

**W. HARDY**, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire ewine and Black Minorca Poultry.

**THOS. MCCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**JAMES L. WANNOP**, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**ALEX. STEVENSON**, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**G. & W. BENNIE**, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

**S. WHITMAN**, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**WM. J. MILLER**, Solisgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

**T. R. TODD**, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

**P. McDONALD**, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

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**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires Swine.

**W. H. PHILLIPS**, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

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**W. FOSTER**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

## WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**Bees for Sale**—For particulars write to C. A. Flower, Birtle, Manitoba. 8-9

**Rye Grass for Sale**—A quantity of good clean rye grass for sale at 4 1/2 cents a lb. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man.

**Stallion Wanted**—Shire or Clyde, to run with rangers. Send price, etc., to "Rancher," Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 6-10

**For Sale**—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Sherry, Souris.

**Spelt for Sale**—A quantity of clean Spelt for sale as seed at \$1.50 per bag, including bag. J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man. 2-9

**For Sale**—Spanish jackass, sure stock getter, coming four years old. Apply, J. M. Young, V.S., Rapid City, Man. 5-9

**For Sale**—Cleaned flax seed, \$1.75 a bushel, including new bags. I sold all my flax last year for seed. Apply L. Eilers, Emerson, Man. 7-8

**For Sale**—Three pure bred pedigree Gordon Setter bitch puppies, 9 months old, price \$25 each. Capt. Davidson, Box 406, Calgary. 8-10

**Wants to Sell**—Rye grass seed, in large or small quantities, also young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 12 months old. J. D. Caswell, Rosthern, Sask. 5-8

**Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11

**Farm for Sale**—320 acres, 145 acres broken, 75 acres ready for crop. Price \$2500. For particulars write F. A. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 6-9

**Brome Grass Seed for Sale**—Under 100 lb. lots, 12 1/2 c. per lb., 100 lbs. or over, 10c. per lb., with bags. Purchaser to pay transportation. J. E. Putland, Redpath, Assa., N.W.T. 6-8

**For Sale**—Pedigreed Shorthorn bull, dark roan, big fellow, four years, never run with herd, leaves good stock. Fred G. Cares, Lumsden, Assa. 6-9

**Bull for Sale**—Pure-bred Registered Ayrshire bull for sale, six years old, price \$75. A good bull in every way. W. D. Pattison, Newdale, Man. 6-9

**For Sale**—A few Tamworth pigs fit to ship about the first of May. A Light Brahma cockerel and Light Brahma eggs. Apply to Lewis E. Hutchison, Box 56, Neepawa, Man. 7-8

**For Sale**—Collie pups, one month old, sable with white markings, sire 2nd at Brandon, pure-bred. Apply to James A. Macdonald, Druggist, Wapella, Assa. 11

**Seed Grain**—All new, reliable and clean. Speltz, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; Odessa Barley, 50c.; Banner-Oats, 50c.; Red Fife Wheat, 70c.; Bags Frec. N. Wolverson, Brandon, Man. 8

**For Sale**—Western Rye Grass Seed, large or small quantities, splendid quality, thoroughly cleaned, 4c. per lb., sacks extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man.

**Spelt for Sale**—Having a large quantity of spelt for sale, have decided to reduce the price to 50c. per bushel, including sacks. Will be shipped to any address. Good bright clean sample. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man.

**Ranch for Sale**, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 11

**Speltz**—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

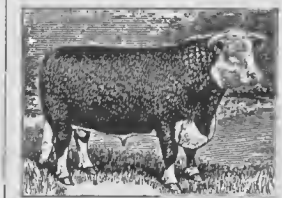
**Farm for Sale**—West half 15, 9, 1, Assa. adjoining Cannington Manor, forty acres broken, two-thirds fenced, first-class house, log granary and stable and other buildings. Farm specially adapted for mixed farming. Just what a settler wants. (A home to start with. For particulars address E. J. Gollop, 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 7-8

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The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,  
Heifers  
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Bulls

FOR SALE

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## BULLS FOR N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders Association of Manitoba, whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head on bulls and \$7.00 on females. The Association can confidently recommend Mr.

**WM. SHARMAN**, Souris, Man.,  
Commission Agent,

to intending purchasers. Manitoba breeders should advise me regarding stock for sale.

GEORGE H. GREIG,  
Sec'y Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, Winnipeg.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD

## CLYDESDALES.

#### Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

## Choice SHORTHORNS



I have ten choice young Bulls, a good part of them coming two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (Imp.). Also cows and heifers in calf to Banks o' Don (Imp.).

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man.

## Lakeside Shorthorns

FOR SALE,

Three young bulls, 11 to 14 months. Quality and prices right. Apply to

R. McLENNAN,  
Holmfild, Man.

total receipts, including a balance of \$831.26 from last year, to be \$7,776.74. The expenditure was \$6,932.73, leaving a balance on hand of \$844.01. The N. W. T. Government owe the association \$142.50 on wolf bounty account, so the total credit balance is really \$986.51.

#### OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. F. Cochrane, Macleod.

1st Vice-President—D. Warnock, Livingstone.

2nd Vice-President—Henry Smith, High River.

Secy.—Treasurer—R. G. Mathews, Macleod.

District Representatives—Bow River—W. R. Hull, Calgary; Lethbridge—H. Harris; Medicine Hat—J. H. G. Bray; Maple Creek—D. H. Andrews; Crane Lake; Sheep Creek—J. Lincham; High River—G. Emerson and J. H. Brown; Pincher Creek—R. Duthie and E. H. Maunsell; Willow Creek—G. Lane, Calgary, and A. R. Springett, New Oxy.

Stock Inspector—J. C. Patterson.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"That the present schedule of compensation for stock killed by the C.P.R. trains be amended by inserting horses therein. The values of same to be appraised and supported by affidavits of good reliable men."

"That this association endorse the terms of the amendment to the Railway Act respecting the making of fire guards in the Northwest Territories, now before the House of Commons."

#### BRAND ORDINANCE.

"That this association communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and request the Commissioner to take steps under sec. 10 of the Brand Ordinance to have a revised edition of the Northwest Brand Book printed, or an appendix to the present edition, and that in the meantime all brands recorded, but not contained in the present brand book, be issued to stock inspectors in pamphlet form for reference in their offices, and that hereafter a copy of all brands recorded be issued to these officials monthly."

#### SHIPPING STRAY CATTLE.

"That the inspectors of this association be authorized to ship any beef steers of unknown brands that may be found in their districts, sending to the secretary a report of such shipment, together with an accurate description of all brands that are on the steers shipped. That the inspector shall receive in payment from the shipper a check or draft made payable to the Western Stock Growers' Association, forwarding the same to the secretary. That the secretary shall at the close of the shipping season cause a list of the brands on such steers to be published in the Weekly Calgary Herald, Macleod Gazette, Medicine Hat News, Lethbridge News, for four issues of the papers, also sending a copy to the Official Gazette, Regina, and the Montana Stock Growers' Association."

#### SHEEP AND CATTLEMEN.

"That in the opinion of this meeting sufficient time has elapsed since the conference between the cattle and sheep representatives was held in Medicine Hat last year, at which Commissioner Burley, of the Dominion Government, was present, for the Government to have arrived at some definite decision as to the matters then under discussion. This association would, therefore, respectfully request that they be informed what action, if any, has been taken."

"That this association agrees to impress upon its members and all others concerned the necessity for the prompt isolation and proper treatment of all cattle showing symptoms of mange, and, further, to see that such measures are effectively carried out under the supervision, when such is found necessary, of the Government veterinary surgeons."

#### THE CHIEF VETERINARIAN.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinarian for the Dominion, was present



BARN ON ALEX. CAMPBELL'S FARM, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

and gave a valuable and interesting discourse on the subject of mange, blackleg, big jaw, etc., especially warning the stockmen of the Territories against the terrible consequences of anthrax should it ever obtain a footing in the country, and asked all present to see that the laws were enforced. The Government had made arrangements to furnish stockmen with blackleg vaccine at a lower rate than they could otherwise buy it. A vote of thanks was given him for his interest in the stockmen and for coming so far to attend their meeting.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected committee Medicine Hat was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following resolutions were also adopted:—

"That in view of the fact that the Territorial Government wolf bounty appropriation was not sufficient to meet the claims made during last year, this association respectfully request that a larger amount be appropriated for this object."

"That the action of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, in forwarding the following resolution to the Minister of Justice, be endorsed by this association:—That, whereas, the rapid extension of the ranching industry, the enormous extent of the grazing area of the Northwest Territories, and the absolutely unprotected state of stock running at large a considerable distance away from the residence of the owner, under the peculiar methods of ranging stock in vogue in all ranching countries, render stock-stealing a tempting and easy vocation, and the chances of securing sufficient evidence to convict guilty persons and thus prevent a miscarriage of justice very remote, and whereas experience has amply demonstrated that the task of working up such cases and gathering the necessary evidence and conducting the preliminary investigation cannot safely be left in the hands of an ordinary layman, Therefore be it resolved, that a petition be presented to the Hon. the Minister of Justice, requesting him to authorize crown prosecutors throughout the ranching districts of the Northwest Territories to deal with all stock stealing cases from their inception, including the preliminary trial before the justice."



READY FOR SEEDING.

On the Farm of H. Cairns, Cottonwood, Assa.

### The Canadian Horse Show.

The 8th annual Canadian Horse Show under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt Club, held at Toronto on April 10th to 12th, was the most successful one in the history of the show. It was held this year about three weeks earlier to meet the wishes of the breeders, and this, no doubt, helped swell the total entry to 628, making it about 20 per cent. greater than last year. Though the number of classes was increased this year, there were some very large rings, as high as 31 competitors in a single section. This made the judging quite heavy.

Though the weather was not of the best the attendance was the largest in the history of the show, standing room being at a premium in the evening. There was quite a turnout from the country and more Americans were present than in other years. The attendance has been such as to leave a handsome sum to the good. Just how much the amount is has not been made public, but it is no small amount, for the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association have placed \$500 of their share of it for prizes to encourage improvement in breeding.

Another very noticeable feature of the show this year is the higher quality of the horses shown. This is only another token that the horse industry is in a flourishing condition. The keen demand for good horses cut into the show in some ways, as some of the largest exhibitors of stock were without animals to put forward.

#### CLYDESDALES.

There was a good turnout, but the absence of Ness of Howick, Sorby, of Guelph, and Davies, of Toronto, was particularly noticeable, as none of them showed an animal, and Graham Bros., Claremont, only two. Notwithstanding this those present had their stock out in high condition and some specially worthy ones were present. In the aged class a Canadian bred horse came to the top. Lyon Stewart, by Lassodie Rover, second last year and at the Pan-American, was first in the hands of H. G. Boag, Churchill. He is

well proportioned, weighs about a ton, has good action and excellent bone. A smooth, thick Canadian bred chestnut owned by R. Canning, Hagerman, was second, with Sherlock Holmes, an imported horse third, and another imported horse, Balmedie Marquis, 4th.

There were only two three-year-olds, but the winner, Strathcona, an imported horse, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, is a good mover, full of style and good enough to go to the top as sweepstake stallion, any age. His competitor was an Ontario bred colt, Bay Chief. Just two two-year-olds were shown.

In mares the entry was light, but the quality high. Graham Bros.' Moss Rose 2nd, sweepstakes winner at the International last December, was again sweepstakes winner here. She is by the famous Macqueen and a difficult mare to find fault with. Daisy Belle was next to her in her class and is a thick, useful brood mare.

#### SHIRES.

Three aged horses, four three-year-olds and one yearling represented the stallions of England's favorite draft breed, while the female side was upheld by three mature mares and one three-year-old filly. All the females but the filly were bred by Morris, Stone & Wellington, and sired by Pride of Hatfield. The three-year-old was shown by J. M. Gardhouse.

The aged stallions were all imported from England with two exceptions. Blaisdon William was placed first, with King Charming second, and Jubilee Victor third. The three-year-olds were a fine lot and well shown. J. M. Gardhouse's Newnam Duke was placed first, with Berry's Southport second.

Draft Teams.—Graham Bros.' Moss Rose 2nd and mate, King Rose, won first for team in harness. George Moore, Waterloo, a noted winner at Chicago, was second. Jno. Gardhouse's Shire mares were third. Moss Rose 2nd won first for a single drafter, with Gardhouse's Violet 2nd. This is the first time this prize has been offered.

#### HACKNEYS.

R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., had forward a new horse, Alarm, by Wildfire, a horse from New York State. He proved the sweepstakes winner and by his wonderful acting made a most favorable impression. Campbell, of Berlin, had second winner in Danta, a handsome imported chestnut. A son of Rosseau Performer won third place. Robt. Davies' Thorncliffe Performer, by Barthorpe Performer, was first over Guelph Performer in two-year-olds. Two fillies by Squire Rickell, Beith's horse, and one by Rosseau Performer, made up the female side of the exhibit of Hackneys, though the gets of Hackney stallions made a grand show of style and action in the various harness classes.

#### THOROUGHBREDS.

Though not a large entry some exceedingly good horses were shown. Hendrie's Versatile, winner three years ago, was to the front this year, beating Col. Dent's imported remount horse, Rotherval, owned by The Telfer & Clinnie Co., Montreal, and winner at the Pan-American. Dr. Smith's Kapanga was third. These two, with two three-year-olds, made up the lot.

The classes for stallions suitable to sire saddle horses and army remounts brought out a ring of seven. Here again selections made by Col. Dent were shown, and one of them, Dracula, owned by The Telfer & Clinnie Co., was placed first. He is an upstanding chestnut, 16½ hands high, and a fine horse. W. C. Edwards' Sleight of Hand was second and another of Col. Dent's selections, Ballymore, was third.

#### COACH OR CARRIAGE.

The breeding of the horses in this class was very much mixed, there being German and English Coach, Thoroughbred and Standardbred blood in the ring. First place went to a five-year-old bay, Performer, a Cleveland Bay, also first last year. A Thoroughbred, Lord Roberts, by Wiley Buckles, was second, an English Coach horse, also called Lord Roberts, was third, a Standardbred was fourth. In the young-



er class a Thoroughbred, sired by Wiley Buckles, defeated the get of a French Coach horse.

#### SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.

This class brought out a large entry, in some of the sections there being over thirty. The judges had some difficult work. Thoroughbred blood was quite conspicuous in this class. The work done over the hurdles by the qualified hunters was most excellent. In the general class 5 ft. was the height of the hurdles, but at the close of the judging Geo. Pepper gave an exhibition with three of his entries, all clearing 6 ft. 7 in. Needless to say he had the three winners.

#### STANDARD BREDS.

About half a dozen well known stallions made up the entry in this class. They were shown in good form. The pride of the class was the showing of roadsters and pacers, many of them being high-class animals with records, but the awards went chiefly to city horses.

#### HARNESS HORSES.

It would be impossible to give any adequate description of the harness classes as they have to be seen to be appreciated. Needless to say that every year these classes are growing larger and the competition keener. This year there was a very heavy turnout of excellent horses, many of which showed a great deal of schooling. Hackney blood and action was much in evidence.

Ponies made, as usual, a good display in all classes, and particularly the polo ponies, for which a separate class was provided this year.

The show has come to be an established feature now and is growing more successful each year. The breeders, however, want the show at least two weeks earlier next year.

#### Raising a Colt on Cows' Milk.

The following answer is given by the National Stockman and Farmer to a correspondent asking advice on this subject:—(1) The milk used should be from a cow that has just become fresh. (2) Teach the colt to drink by all means. (3) Feed as often as every two hours for the first week and feed it at a temperature of 100 degrees as near as possible. (4) Feed from a tin vessel, never from a wooden one. (5) A pint at a feed is enough for the first week. As it grows older increase and make the interval longer between feeds. (6) Let it have fine, well-cured clover or mixed hay whenever it will eat it. (7) Don't feed it any corn, either cooked or uncooked, but feed oats and wheat bran mixed equally, as a rule a pint at a feed after it learns to eat them three times daily. Watch the bowels. If constipated before it will eat solid food add a spoonful of molasses to the milk. If too loose in the bowels add a tablespoonful of a mixture of peppermint essence and tincture of ginger to each feed of milk until the passages are natural. (8) No set rules can be laid down in raising a colt by hand, they vary so much in size and individuality. They need as much care as a baby for the first month. They need at this season to be kept warm, and all depends upon the one who cares for them having good sense and judgment. The one who tries by rule generally fails.

It is a mistake to think that any mare will do to breed to a Coach or Hackney stallion.

At a meeting of the directors of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association, held at Toronto during the Horse Show, the importation of western bronchos was discussed at some length. The general opinion was that they should be kept out of Canada, as they are displacing horses of medium weight. The feeling was general that some steps should be taken to prevent their importation, especially as the duty on Canadian horses entering the United States is so high. They will again urge the matter on the attention of the Dominion Government.

### Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barriester" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O. (7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

### PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyddhurst 4th and Spley Roblo. All good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for April and May breeding. B. P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,  
1107 MOUND, MAN.

I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Calithness at reasonable price.

### PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Sow Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First to Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



F. W. GREEN,  
Moosejaw, Assa.

### SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and contain ing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

### PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Orders for FOX TERRIERS belong now booked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration. English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

W. I. LUMSDEN, - Hamlet, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.  
Scotch Shorthorns  
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamlet, Man.

### Shorthorns

Have sold the young bull, Sir Calithness. Still have some nice heifers for sale. Call and compare quality and prices with others before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.

PAULL BROS. Killarney, Man.

# Bargains in Stallions

Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

J. A. S. MacMILLAN,

P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.



At  
Brandon,  
Manitoba

Can be found a  
collection of

# Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Superior to anything ever  
offered in Manitoba.

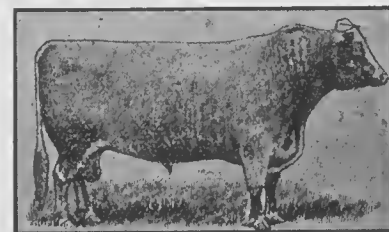
### ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

Has recently sent up a wonderfully choice lot combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Beaubien House, will show the stock and give all information. Apply early, as the demand for first-class horses is strong.

### PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,

Crystal City, Man.



CYLCESDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytoto Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dryfus and Dan of Prairie Homs.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs. SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome. Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

### ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS

### Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

#### OFFERS FOR SALE

25 Imported Cows and Heifers  
30 Home-bred Cows and Heifers  
8 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves  
8 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

Catalogues on application.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

### ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

### LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

### ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytoto Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bulls regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON,

Farm 3 1/2 miles south.

Ninga, Man.

### FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES

Keyes Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

## The Future of Horse Breeding.

By Old Hoss.

Never in the history of the West has there been such an inflow of draft stallions as there is this year into the grain farming districts of Manitoba and the Territories. The prices paid for these stallions are equally surprising. We find syndicates of 20 or more farmers putting their names to notes for horses to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500. Occasionally we hear of a Shire horse being introduced, but the favorite breed at a good many points is the Percheron. We had a boom on Percherons in the early days of Manitoba and about the same date they had a great run in Ontario. To-day the bulk of the draft horses both in city and on farms in Ontario and the whole West is of Clydesdale type. It will be well for us to inquire why this is the case.

There are two different types of Clydesdale, both here and in the parent country. The farm horse of Scotland before the prize ring awards began to have their influence on type, was a clean limbed and rather active animal, capable of drawing a plow up a hill side without stopping half a dozen times to take breath, and a rare good walker on the road. He was not expected to draw heavy loads, but for general work on the farm he had no equal.

The call for heavy animals arose with the expansion of large cities, in which heavy loads could be drawn on level streets at a slower pace than could be tolerated on the every-day farm. That kind of horse was not wanted for farming purposes and was only bred to meet the demand from the cities for horses suited to the lorry and heavy wagon. "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat" and big horses and big men to handle them, which had been an every day sight in England from time immemorial, found imitation in Scotland too. The heavy draft type became the ambition of the advanced Clydesdale breeder and mares from the best shires of Midland England were taken north to hurry on the desired change. This process of transition has thrown the clever old type of Scotch farm horse quite in the background. But for farm uses that style of horse had no equal and Ontario, whose farmers know a good farm horse, has many excellent examples. It is not breed alone that constitutes quality. You want soil, climate and general environment as well as breed and type. It is all three together, combined with intelligent handling, that makes the Ontario farm horse one of the best in any country to-day. That kind of horse is not the product of theory or the work of theorists. He is only one more example of the rule of the "survival of the fittest."

I am writing here for the Western farmers who are now for the first time perhaps going to launch out into breeding their own colts from their own farm mares. That is not so easy as it looks. And if we make a false start it is not so easy to retrace our course or retrieve our blunders. If the good looking stallion you patronize this spring is of the wrong breed, or a poor representative of the best breed, the exact result of his shortcomings will not be realized in ten or a dozen years. The safest guide in such matters is to make a wide survey of the results of the breeding operations of our predecessors in the same business, both here and in the sister province of Ontario. In practical horse breeding especially they are further ahead of us than most of us in the West have any idea of, and I think we can do nothing better than to follow in the track they have blazed out for us. So far as I have followed in that track I find the Clyde sire on an average good farm mare has produced nearly all the best animals and the animals most favored by western grain farmers, who buy in preference to breeding. The Percheron grade is pretty nearly extinct in Ontario and is scarce here.

In my local paper I see an article by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in which he hits the very ideal I

have had in my own mind for months and now wish to put before the readers of The Farmer:—

"The active upstanding, Clydesdale type, such as is found in the Highlands of Scotland, is, in my opinion, the most suitable horse for a farmer to raise. These horses are tractable and easily broken, and while awaiting sale can be readily used for any sort of farm work, thus paying for their keep, which the fancy horses rarely do."

A further reason put forth by the Live Stock Commissioner against the breeding of fancy horses by every day farmers is this:—

"A blemished colt of lighter breeds cannot be sold except at a sacrifice, whereas on a horse employed at slow work, such as teaming, a blemish is not such a disadvantage. Moreover, if the blemish is pronounced, the farmer will still have a good useful animal for his own farm work, and in the case of a mare, he can profitably use her for breeding if the defect is not hereditary."

When I am about it, I shall travel a little farther in the Commissioner's tracks. He is no mere book farmer, or theorist. He has won recognition by the keenness of his practical insight, his sound forecast and solid horse sense. Hear him further:—

"It is highly desirable that none but the best class of registered stallions be used. There are far too many inferior horses in the country now, and if our farmers breed to grade, or cheap purchased stallions, no improvement will be

were lost outright. The only one of these grades that has stood the wear and tear of our climate and work is a mare bred entirely in the wrong way, at least so some of those who have been doing a lot of talking about it say. Her dam was Thoroughbred. I own her still, and she is good anywhere you hook her, to buggy or plow, but to my mind it does not come from the Percheron side of the house."

## The Colt in the Ring.

By Islington.

Having, since I came to England, attended a number of horse shows, I have been greatly struck by the behaviour of the horses, old and young, while in the ring. Here in England the colts trot gaily into the ring as if he thoroughly enjoyed the sensation of showing himself to the crowds of people assembled to see the show. So different from our western shows, especially our local ones, where, so often, the judges are kept waiting after a class is called, while the owners and their animals have a tug of war, the animal doing his best not to be drawn across the threshold of the ring. At last with some friendly help the animal is scared, beaten, or dragged before the judges. By this time he is so sulky or frightened it is impossible to get him to show himself to advantage. This should be remedied by breaking in the colt to lead while still young. It is done here

## The Value of an Acre of Rape.

We have urged farmers to grow rape as green feed for hogs. It is of special value in the West because clover cannot be grown and every one knows that there is no better place for a hog than to be in clover. Professor Gris-dale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, has had the rape leaves analyzed and found that their composition was very similar to that of clover. So if we cannot grow clover we can grow something so very much like it that we can get almost equal results from feeding our hogs on it. Professor J. A. Craig, who has carried on a large number of experiments in feeding hogs on rape, says that an acre of good rape has a value equal to 2,600 pounds of grain for feeding pigs. Isn't that worth something?

## Hamiota Stallion Show.

A spring stallion show was held at Hamiota on April 12th. The following is the list of awards:—

Clydesdales—1, John Rankin, Hamiota; 2, Crandall Horse Syndicate.

Percherons—1, Stewart Bros, Oak River; 2, W. Lipsett, Arrowton.

Suffolk Punch—1, J. Lorimer.

Carriage and Roadster—1, G. McCaig, Oak River; 2, F. C. Sparling, Oak River.

Sweepstakes—John Rankin.



FARM BUILDINGS OF JOSEPH CRAIG, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

possible. The big, sound, active Clydesdale will probably give the best results on heavy mares, and the Thoroughbred on good strong mares of the lighter sort. Finally it is of the greatest importance that the foal shall be well fed, as the best of breeding will avail little if the young animal is allowed to suffer for lack of proper feed and care. Good breeding and good feeding must go hand-in-hand if a success is to be made of the business of horse-breeding."

Let me say frankly that with my not very limited observation of the results of breeding from the Percheron, I view with considerable alarm the great influx of Percheron stallions we are now having. Their colts, as far as looks go, will beat the Clyde up till five or six years of age. After that age it will be Clydesdales first, the rest nowhere. Let me wind up with a clipping from my last week's Breeders' Gazette:—

"The proof is in the eating of the pudding; actual working experience is the best criterion after all, and will beat all the theories ever advanced. Some 15 years ago I bought an imported black Percheron very closely related to M. W. Dunham's Brilliant 1271, and a grand representative of his type, doing a world of good work in increasing the bulk and bone of the horses in the section, but all were sad disappointments in regard to their capacity to stand the ordinary rush of summer work on the plantations. It required the greatest care to prevent their becoming overheated, and even then I had several injured, and some

to the Old Country, why not do it in the New Country also?

Many men will say, "I have not the time to waste with the foal." Instead of losing time you are saving both time and money. Look at the man who buys the two or three year old broncho. He spends days and weeks trying to tame or break his broncho and often has broken wagon-tongue, harness, etc., before the operation is finished. The younger the foal is handled the less trouble he will be to break in. Consider, also, the judges. What a poor chance they have to do justice to the stubborn, sulky, or a playful foal, as compared with the well behaved one that stands showing itself off to the best advantage. No matter how big and good the animal may be, he often spoils his chance of a prize by his behaviour while in the ring. A few lessons given while the colt is young will often be rewarded by the much sought after red ticket.

The Scottish flockmasters have fallen on very hard times. The price of mutton has been pulled down by colonial importations to a lower figure than it has made for many years past. Cheviot wool in particular has gone down to less than a fourth of previous values, and to fill up the cup of woe, the winter has been very severe and ewes are in correspondingly poor condition. Till within a few years ago sheep farming was one of the most prosperous businesses in Britain, now it is at zero.

A sow owned by J. T. Montgomery, of Glenholm, has recently dropped a litter of 17 pigs.

Mares possessing considerable warm blood are the most desirable for breeding to a Hackney or Coach stallion.

Otto Kastner, Morris, Man., has left on a third trip to Dawson City, with live stock. He is taking five carloads with him this time.

A fence 50 miles long will be built on the International boundary at Milk River, Alberta, at the joint expense of the Dominion Government and Spencer Bros., lessees of the grazing on the Canadian side. Without such a fence the Montana men have had the free run of one of the best grazings in the West.

It has been announced that the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association will hold another Winter Fair at Amherst, N. S., early in December. Suitable buildings will be erected, thoroughly equipped with show-room and slaughtering and cooling rooms. An auditorium will also be built capable of seating at least 2,000 people.

For many years there has been two dairy herds at the Agricultural College, Guelph, one under Prof. Day's charge in connection with the farm proper, and the other in connection with the dairy and under Prof. Dean's charge. It has been decided to drop Prof. Day's herd so that he can devote his whole energy to the beef herd, and let Prof. Dean have full swing with the dairy herd.



## Hints to the Young Shepherd.

Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., writing in a recent issue of the American Sheep Breeder, makes the following points:—

Before this is printed the lambing will be well over in many flocks and by the results may the ability of the shepherd be gauged. Every thoughtful flockmaster will note his mistakes, and possible neglect, as surely as his successes. Experience teaches, but if the experience is not noted and taken advantage of, what good? As the old proverb has it, "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," with which I can't agree. It is the wise man who can recognize his mistake and by so doing learn a lesson, dearly bought, perhaps, but therefore of practical value. As Shakespeare has it—

He cannot be a perfect man,  
Not being try'd and tutored in the world;

Experience is by industry achieved  
And perfected by the swift course of time."

Are your lambs strong and active, have your ewes lots of milk and vitality? If so, go back to the last summer and note the conditions at weaning, at coupling and at weaning time. Don't think, "O, I know the whole secret, fill their bellies and don't bother, there is not the mystery that these writers see in their imagination." Such an one may be brought up suddenly some day and then he will possibly appeal to the writers for information. Of a surety the sheep breeder is not one of the last to neglect the warnings and teachings of experience, therefore, note your mistakes as well as your successes. When something has gone wrong try and trace the origin. Don't be satisfied with saying, "I had bad luck." Say, rather, I managed my flock badly sometime since last August, and I am bound to find out in what manner and at what period. Don't think that I am sitting on the stool of repentance and suffering from some unknown, unrecognized failure, and that I am only describing my own sorrows. No such thing. Our lambs are exceptionally strong, and the advice I am giving you is the advice I am giving my son. "Try all things, hold fast to those that are good." To be prepared to fight goitre, abortion and other ills to which the sheep are heir, one must recollect the paths trodden leading up to such, as well as the golden stairs leading up to International champions.

And now, my young friends, a word to you who are perhaps just taking charge, a word or two from an old man may be appreciated. Be quiet and subdued when with the flock. They will quickly sum up your characteristics. If rough, they will be suspicious and wary. If kind and soothing, they will be confiding and even bold in their advances. Talk to them, they seem to enjoy it, and there are some words a cunning old limb of Satan quickly learns. Speaking of the limb, I mean one of those peculiarly sagacious specimens that will detect a door or gate open, a slack bit of fencing, looking out for mischief all the time, like a Peck's Bad Boy. Such are an annoyance and source of trouble to all, but learn to put up with such annoyances. I presume they are sent to try your temper and manhood. If you hate to say bad words (and the provocation is often great), use swear words you don't know, such as Bulgarian, or Maori. They are just as effective. But be quiet. In cases of labor be patient. If foetus is coming naturally (head and fore legs) don't interfere. If it is compulsory, well, wash your hands, smear with carbolized oil and only use tension when pains indicate the proper time. In cases of dead lambs, mal-formation, or presentation, be cleanly. Use antiseptics and chloral in hard cases where inflammation of womb is anticipated, or laudanum even up to four drachms, with nitre, may be used with injections of carboloid acid and oil. I have given you three Bs. Be quiet, be patient, be cleanly; and I will add another, be persevering.

## THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and  
Model Tamworth  
Hogs

Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.



**For Sale** Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in May.

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Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

A number of fine sows now suckling litters, of as promising youngsters as can be found on this continent. Sows due to farrow every month. I have also a few fall boars nearly fit for service, at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Place your orders now. Address

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Our herd contains such families as Matchless, Claretts, Missies, Stamfords, Fasbions, Marr Floras, Carolas, and other great families. Herd headed by Village Squire—24933.

## BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

Carloads of young stock a specialty, on shortest notice.

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**CLYDESDALES and  
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Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

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Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



## Shorthorns

FOR  
SALE

I have decided to sell my grand show and stock bull, ROBBIE O'DAY—22672—. He is a combination of rich breeding, scale and conformation rarely found in one animal, a sire of stock of first-class quality, active and sure as a yearling. Also VERACITY—31449—, two years old, and of the choicest quality and breeding.

A number of Ontario and home bred bulls. YORKSHIRE sow pigs and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.

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ANDREW GRAHAM, - Pomeroy, Man.  
Roland, C.N.R., and Carman, C.P.R.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to  
**JOHN S. ROBSON,**  
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## DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

For sale at reasonable prices.

Eight Bull Calves, from 10

to 12 months old.

A few Shorthorn Females.

No Pigs for sale until spring.

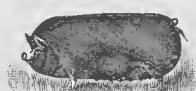
**W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.**

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We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

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## THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF



Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or  
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## Holsteins &amp; Tamworths SALE

Three fine Holstein Bulls, just under one year. A few extra good Tamworth Boars, six months old.

**JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man.**

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BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Bulls for sale. Four months old Berkshires. Orders for spring pigs, both breeds.

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The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

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I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan, and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

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## YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

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SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

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Highest and Only Award st

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Will more than cover the whole cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book on shearing. It is free and will save you money.

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nurtis much less than a bruise, crush or tear

Done with the

**DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**

is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four

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Most humane method of dehorning known.

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Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. **TULLY ELDER, Proprietor,** Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.





## The Care and Feeding of Young Chicks.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

This is the season when from many a poultry house comes the "Peep, peep," of the first chicks. The sound gladdens the small boy's heart and his mother also likes the sound; indeed, we know grey beards who are pleased with the sight of these fluffy young things.

While the chicks are coming out you will do well to leave the hen alone unless she is very quiet. If she does not object you may remove the shells from the nest, thus giving the chicks more room. Warmth is the first requisite for the newly-hatched chicks, so leave the hen on the nest till the chicks are at least twenty-four hours old—till they begin to poke out themselves. Then take the hen from the nest, and, holding her by the legs, dust her well with insect powder. Gently put the chicks in a box or basket and sprinkle them with the powder. Don't put on too much.

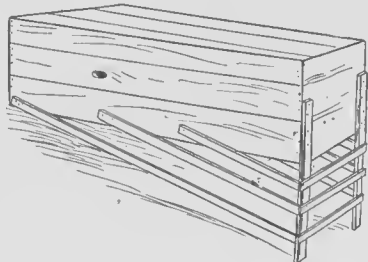
If the weather is warm, they may be at once taken to the coops. If not, keep them in a clean, warm place away from other hens, or the hens will likely fight and the chicks be killed. Be sure not to put the chicks into a box, for if so the hen jumping in will be almost certain to injure some. I think it pays not to feed the chicks anything for the first forty-eight hours. It is true that some poultrymen get good results by feeding at thirty-six hours, while others find it more satisfactory to withhold food for seventy-two hours. I am confident most farmers' wives feed too soon. Those who feed as soon as the chicks come off may shudder at the thought of starving the chicks, but these good people must remember that the yolk of the egg is not used up in the development of the chick in the shell, but just before the chick is hatched the yolk is absorbed into the alimentary canal. Hence during the first two or three days of the chick's life, while its digestive apparatus is still unable to perform the complex processes of digestion, the yolk supplies the needed nourishment. There is a man down in New Jersey who sends young chicks to any part of the United States or Canada, and guarantees their safe arrival. While it follows that these chicks must be on the road in many cases from three to five days, yet he gives them no feed and furnishes testimonials from patrons testifying to the excellent condition in which the chicks arrive. However, I think the chicks should have water, and grit in the shape of coarse sand.

For the first feed it is doubtful if there is anything better than stale bread crumbs soaked in milk and squeezed dry, unless it be hard boiled eggs crumbled fine. I prefer to feed the bread first, then for the next three days alternate bread and eggs. Most poultrymen use the unfertile eggs for this purpose. Feed the chicks on a board out of reach of the hen and feed often—five or six times a day, but feed only what they will eat up clean. For brooder chicks it is usually wise to mix grit with the food, those with hens will usually pick up enough if it is strewn on the bottom of the coop. About the fourth day begin to feed some oatmeal. They like the granulated kind much better than the rolled oats.

Give the chicks plenty of milk if you have it to spare, but give water too. If you do not feel like buying drinking fountains you can make them, by cutting the top from a small can, and with a nail make six or eight holes around the sides, about half an inch from the top. Fill the can with water, turn a deep plate or saucer over the top and holding it down with the hand invert

quickly. The water will fill the saucer and as the chicks drink it more will run down. As the chicks grow older larger cans may be used.

At about ten days I begin to feed a mash composed of equal parts of bran, shorts and oatmeal, to which are added boiled potatoes and other house scraps, the whole being mixed with warm skim milk. The mash must be crumbly, never sloppy. "Next to lice, sloppy feed causes the death of more chicks than any other cause," is the testimony of poultry raisers. From three weeks on, ground oats from which the hulls have been sifted may be substituted for the costlier oatmeal. The number of feeds may be decreased till three a day will be sufficient.



Next a word about coops. It is impossible for chicks to make rapid development if they are daily led a weary chase by an active mother. Keep the hen in the coop and allow the chicks free range. In the West, where lumber is scarce and labor high, few will want to make elaborate coops. For mine I buy packing boxes without covers, about two feet wide, three or four feet long and twelve to eighteen inches deep. Turn the box bottom upward, raise one end and on it nail two strips two and a half feet long, allowing them each to project downwards about eighteen inches, thus making legs to hold the end of the box up. On the front of these and from their sides to the sides of the box nail narrow slats close enough to keep the hen in and wide enough apart to let the chicks out. Now your coop is complete. Place it on a grassy spot, so that the back is toward the West. On cool nights and wet days turn the feed boards up against the sides. Here with small outlay and little labor you will have a coop that will give good protection against both wind and rain.

## Breeding and Handling Turkeys

By J. Wilding before the Winnipeg Poultry Association.

My first experience in raising turkeys resulted in almost a failure, as I only succeeded in saving fifteen out of the many I hatched. Now I am able to do much better. My experience has led me, when selecting stock for breeding purposes, to give preference to shape and color rather than mere size with well bred stock. I have found that these mammoth toms are unprofitable and disappointing except as show birds. A young tom, weighing 25 to 30 lbs. and an adult one weighing 36 or 38 lbs. are as large as can be used without injury to the hens. One tom is good for about twelve or thirteen hens. I have found young hens 16 to 18 lbs. and old hens 18 to 20 lbs. to be better layers than heavier ones.

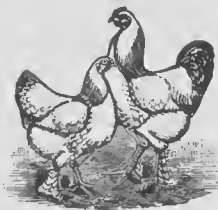
Turkeys require range, in fact must have it. If confined, they will neither eat or lay as well as they would if they had their liberty.

I have found it best to hatch the eggs under fowls or turkey hens, and when the poults are 12 to 24 hours old give them all to one turkey hen. They do better with them than fowls do. I have tried hatching the eggs in incubators and have been very successful, as I can hatch every fertile egg, but I haven't been successful in rearing them in brooders. This I have tried for three years and have given it up.

The feeding of young poults requires care, but I have been quite successful, having lost but few since starting to feed in this way. I feed wheat bread soaked in skim-milk for two days at first, gradually giving shorts instead of

## Big Light Brahmas

Unprecedented Demand



NO MORE STOCK FOR SALE

Price of Eggs for Hatching—

15 for \$3.00  
30 for \$5.00

"Prompt Delivery Now."

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,  
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Mention this paper.

## MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

Now for Hatching—Eggs from our W. Wyandottes that have never been beaten in a show. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our B. P. Rocks that won 1st prize at the Winnipeg Industrial last summer. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our S. C. B. Leghorns that won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial last year. \$1.00 for 13 eggs. B. Minorcas, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. We have for sale a lot of Scotch Collie pups bred from imported stock, ready to deliver about April 15. Address—

J. H. DAWSON, Manager,  
282 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

## ROCKS! ROCKS!

I am breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks from four pens this season, two for pullet mating and two for cockerel mating. I have imported two 2-year-old cocks to mate up with pullets I bred from imported stock, all direct from Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

## THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The **ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER** cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and machine. **W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.**

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.  
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

## THERE IN THE EGG WINNERS FOR NEXT SEASON

Can sell you Eggs at \$2.00 per setting, same pens from which I breed, containing winners and offspring from winners. 1901 record—1st cock, 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. 1902—2nd and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, no cockerel shown, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Males all sold, 10 females left.

## FOR SALE

Silver Grey Dorkings exclusively and eggs from my prize-winning birds, \$2.00 per setting, or two settings for \$3.00.

DANIEL CARTER,  
Brandon, Manitoba.

B. P. ROCKS S. C. W. LEGHORNS  
B. MINORCAS

The above are choice birds headed by imported cockerels. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting.

WALTER L. LEAVENS,  
Foxwarren, Man.

## Well, Well! They all won Prizes did they?

I did not do a thing, only took 18 Prizes out of 20 entries. How is that for stock? A clean sweep with my Silver Gray Dorkings. Eggs from the following breeds: B. P. Rocks, \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 13; Black B. R. Game, \$2.00 per 13; Silver Gray Dorkings, \$2.00 per 13; S. C. W. Leghorns and Anconas \$1.50 per 13.

## The Reliable Poultry Yards,

W. H. GARSIDE, Manager.  
Box 299, Brandon, Man.  
STAMP FOR INQUIRIES.

## NORWOOD BRIDGE

## POULTRY YARDS

AGAIN  
DEMONSTRATED



They have the best in M. Bronze Turkeys—1st adult cock and 1st pullet, the only winner of two 1st prizes. W. Wyandottes, 1st cockerel 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 2nd pen. W. Rocks, 1st pen and 2nd cockerel.

Eggs for hatching—M. Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 9 eggs. W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks, \$2.00 13 eggs. R. C. White Leghorns, \$2.00 13 eggs. Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 13.

J. WILDING, Mgr., Winnipeg, Man.

## SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, we won 2nd hen, 3rd pullet and 1st in Pekin Ducks, male and female.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2 per 13. Ducks \$2 per 11. We have some grand breeding cockerels for sale, also two turkey hens.

KING & KIDD, 562 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG

## CYPHERS INCUBATORS WARRANTED TO LAST 10 YEARS

Without repairs. To require no supplied moisture. To be self-ventilating, self-regulating. To be fire-proof. Simple and easy to operate and to produce larger and stronger and more chicks than any other make of incubator on the market. To be specially adapted to our climate. I CARRY A FULL STOCK IN WINNIPEG AND TEST EVERY MACHINE BEFORE SHIPPING. Endorsed by 23 experimental farms in Canada and U.S. Write for catalog to

## MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG

I keep acclimatized utility breeds of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens and sell eggs and stock. 30 prizes and medals at Manitoba Poultry Show and Winnipeg Industrial. Also in stock a supply of extra strong Wire Netting for poultry fences, Bone Mills, Grit and Shell Crushers, Caponizing Instruments, Leg Bands, Poultry Punches, Lice Exterminator and all poultry supplies.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards. 34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26.

## EGGS FOR INCUBATORS

Supplied by the 100

No more stock for sale. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS

### MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

## Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail. Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail. O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal Sole Agent for Canada.

## THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN

The time is now at hand to order eggs for hatching, and we are now ready to receive orders, or pleased to answer any correspondence. Our assortment is small but choice: Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns; Turkey Eggs, Incubating Thermometers, Magnifying Tubes, 75c. and \$1.00, wood or metal mounts.

T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

bread. I also give onion tops or dandelion leaves cut up fine and mixed in the shorts. I believe it a good plan to give them plenty of milk to drink, while fresh water should be kept before them all the time.

In mixing the shorts, I find it best to have it damp but not sticky. The condition called crumbly is about right. I feed this mixture of shorts five times a day for five weeks, and I do not change it under any circumstances. I keep grit before them all the time.

I find it best to coop the hen and move her on to a fresh place every day. A move of the width of the coop is sufficient. Let the young ones have their liberty. Later the hen can have her liberty, too. If wolves are troublesome I have found it a good plan to put a small bell on the turkey's neck.

One of the best rations for young ducklings is to mix corn-meal and wheat bran, equal parts, and then make into a mush with sweet skim-milk. Raw corn-meal mixed with water is a very good feed for ducklings. They require a rather bulky food. Better feed a small quantity five times a day than a larger quantity a less number of times, as at no time should young ducks have more food than they can readily eat up clean. Keep them away from water to swim in until reasonably well feathered.

## White Plymouth Rocks

Address—  
E. SCARLETT, OAK LAKE, MAN.

At the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show I entered only four birds and

Cock won first place and at the Toronto Show last winter as a cockerel won first place, scoring 94½ points.

Pullet won first place at the recent Winnipeg Show, also. I have added a second breeding pen which is headed by one of the finest cockerels in America, imported from a leading American breeder, and also two high scoring pullets. Price of eggs, \$3.00 per setting of 15 eggs, or two settings \$5.00.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, Black Langshans, \$2.00 PER SETTING. First prize Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, Barred Rock pen; special for best pen; special for B. R. cockerel, Kingscore, 92½ points, head of pen, Holden judge. Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD,  
457 Henry Ave., Winnlpeg.

## LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS

FOR \$2.00 I will send you 13 eggs from some of the best Light Brahmas in the Province. My breeding pens contain only birds of the finest breeding and merit.

S. G. NEWALL,  
64 Alexandria St., - WINNIPEG

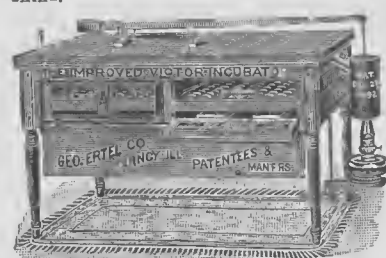
## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

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### How to Make Good Butter on Farm.

In the following discussion of how to make good butter no attempt is made to cover the entire ground, but only to mention a few salient points without which it would be impossible to make good butter. It is assumed that the milk and cream will have received the best of care previous to reaching the cream vat.

The private dairyman can learn a great deal from his creamery brother. The latter has made the subject of butter-making a life study and many of the things that he has discovered can be applied to advantage on the farm.

#### RIPENING THE CREAM.

High flavor or quick aroma of butter is due to the decomposing of the milk sugar, forming lactic acid, which is possibly the result of a series of germs that get into the cream during the process of ripening (souring). If cream is churned while sweet considerable butter will be lost in the buttermilk, and the

good sweet cream may be put in good condition for churning in from 12 to 24 hours. Using starters and checking the souring at the right point will undoubtedly go a long way toward bettering the flavor of our country butter. While good butter flavor is very largely the result of the proper souring of the cream, there is no question but what undesirable flavors are often the result of poor feed and poor care of the milk and cream.

#### CHURNING.

If the local market calls for colored butter the coloring matter should be put into the cream as soon as the latter enters the churn. The ideal color for butter is that produced naturally under June conditions, where the cows have an abundance of fresh green grass. At no time of the year should we attempt to give butter any higher color than this.

Cream should be churned at as low a temperature as possible and have the butter come in from one-half to one hour. Warm cream and rapid churning means a large amount of butter lost in the buttermilk, and also causes soft butter, which is very hard to handle. The churning should be stopped when the butter is in the granular condition, with the granules about 1-12 of an inch in diameter. If churned more than this it will be impossible to get the butter evenly washed and salted, without spoiling the grain. When a piece of good

ably no better packages than the pound print wrapped in parchment paper. It is well to have a brand engraved in the print which will leave its impress upon every pound of good butter sold; but never send any poor butter under this brand as it would be liable to spoil your reputation for making a first-class article. All butter prints and butter packages should present a neat, clean appearance and never be allowed to be smeared with particles of butter or marks of dirty fingers. — D. H. Otis, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas Exp. Station, in Kansas Farmer.

### Butter From Gathered Cream.

The first creameries started in Ontario were operated on the cream gathering plan and, strange to say, this plan has continued until the present time. In Eastern Ontario, where the creamery system was somewhat later in starting, the milk is taken to the creamery, skimmed and the skim milk returned to the patrons. This is the plan followed in many of the states to the south of us and it is generally granted that butter from such a system is of finer flavor than that from gathered cream. The conversion of a large cheese factory at Bluevale, Ont., into a creamery on the cream gathered plan has called forth a warning from I. W. Steinhoff, a prominent dealer in

raised by gravitation, in either pans or pails, and is thus more exposed to contamination than it would be if separated at the factory. This objection is greatly lessened where the cream is removed from the milk by a hand separator on the farm and properly kept until ready to go to the creamery.

In the West our creameries are all on the gathered plan, and owing to long distances are likely to continue so. Year by year, more and more cream will be separated by hand separators and thus the quality improved. More farmers are buying separators than ever before and the conditions are thus improving for the care of the cream on the farm. Here is where the work of education must begin. Proper care of the cream will in a large measure offset any ill effect of the cream gathered plan. As we have pointed out before, there is a tendency to centralization in the creamery business in the West. This means that the cream will be longer on the road to the creamery and perhaps not as likely to make as high a quality of butter; but if those interested in this movement will insist on greater care in handling the milk, especially the cream, we do not think we have anything to fear from the cream gathered plan. Year by year the quantity of butter manufactured in the creamery is increasing in Manitoba, and this question of quality becoming a more pertinent one as our butter finds its way to outside markets. The pro-



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF A. MCRAE, PENSE, ASSA.

butter will lack flavor, no matter what the cows are fed upon. If cream ripens too much we will get sour butter or what Professor McKay calls rotten egg flavor. When cream is ready to churn it has a smooth granular appearance with a rather sharp acid taste. When cream reaches this condition it should either be churned at once or cooled down to about 50 degrees F. and warmed to 58 or 60 degrees when churned. So important is the right amount of acid that our best butter-makers have what is known as an acid test for determining the amount. To hasten the ripening or to get the right kind of lactic acid germs, starters are sometimes used to advantage. These may consist of buttermilk, sour skim-milk, sour milk, or especially prepared commercial starters.

On the farm, milk or skim-milk are the starters most easy to procure. Select a good healthy cow, put her milk into a well-scalded can and keep at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees until it becomes clabbered. Then use about 1 part of starter in 9 parts of cream. The cream may be taken at a temperature anywhere from 60 degrees to 75 degrees if care be taken to cool it down as soon as the right amount of lactic acid is developed. The starters materially hasten the souring or ripening of the cream. The lactic acid germs in the starter are so much more numerous and multiply so rapidly that they very largely, if not entirely, overcome any undesirable germs that may happen to get into the cream. By the use of starters

butter is broken, it should have the appearance of broken cast iron and not the salvy, greasy looking article that we often see at the store. When the butter granules have reached the right size the buttermilk should be drained off and the butter thoroughly washed with pure, clear water at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees F. This should be continued until the water coming from the butter ceases to have a milky appearance.

#### SALTING AND WORKING.

The amount of salt should be varied according to the demands of the market; usually an ounce to the pound is sufficient. This salt should be of the finest and best quality and should be thoroughly incorporated into the butter granules, and usually, after slight working, the butter should be allowed to stand several hours in order that the salt may become dissolved and thoroughly distributed through all portions of the butter. While the light and dark spots in butter known as mottles are sometimes caused by an uneven distribution of moisture it is much more generally caused by an uneven distribution of salt. Work the butter just as little as possible. The only object of working is to distribute the salt and compact the butter. When the salt is brought in contact with the butter in the granular condition, the necessity for working is reduced to a minimum.

#### BUTTER PACKAGES.

For private dairying there are prob-

ably no better packages than the pound print wrapped in parchment paper. He is an old dairy instructor, so that he speaks from a wide experience. He claims that the flavor of Eastern Ontario butter made on the separator plan is higher than that made from gathered cream factories in Western Ontario. Where winter butter factories are operated in the latter part of the province in cheese factories on the separator plan the butter is superior to the make of summer creameries, where the cream is gathered.

This is a serious charge in view of the expanding export trade in butter. If we are on the wrong track the sooner we know it the better. There can be no question that if the whole milk were delivered at the creameries, as in cheese making, the maker has the cream entirely under his control. But against this we have some interesting facts to set off. The creameries that started operations first have continued to operate on the gathered cream plan ever since. Not only this, but the highest scoring Canadian creamery butter at the Pan-American last year was made in a gathered cream factory.

We must, however, look ahead. Because the gathered cream system has been continued at the other creameries does not prove that system to be the best. In closely settled districts the separator plan can be adopted quite readily, but where the cream has to be gathered from long distances the gathering of the cream alone presents many advantages over the other plan. The great objection to the cream gathering plan is that the cream is frequently

per care of the cream must be insisted on.

### Care of Milk Cans.

Of course I know you each have your own way of washing and caring for milk cans and pails, and they are all doubtless good ones; but I will tell you about my way, and as it is an easy one, perhaps some of you would like to try it. To begin with, "John" fixed me a long bench along the west side of the wood-house, where it is shady in the morning, and when he gets through with the milk things he leaves them by the bench. After my breakfast dishes are finished, I fill a large dishpan half full of hot soap suds, the hotter the better, and carry it out to the bench. I have a square-cornered, rice-straw scrubbing brush of medium size, and I scrub the cans and pails inside and out in the hot suds. You would be surprised how quickly and easily they are cleaned. Then I throw away my suds and rinse them in cold water, again using the brush; then turn them down on the bench to dry. A little coarse salt on the brush will clean the strainers nicely. Be sure to get a square-cornered brush, as any other kind will not be so satisfactory, and with that you can clean the bottoms and seams so nicely. Try it, sisters, and see if it doesn't beat the toothpick and dish cloth.—Alix, in Dakota Farmer.



Pasteurization of Milk.

Pasteurization is a process that is not as fully understood by dairymen as it should be, neither in its importance nor the manner in which it should be done.

The process derived its name from Pasteur, an eminent French chemist, who first used it extensively.

A great many people mistake pasteurization for sterilization. There is a great difference when the two processes are compared. In pasteurization the milk is submitted to a heat ranging from 140 deg. F. to 175 deg. F., for ten or fifteen minutes, while in sterilization the temperature ranges from 250 deg. F. to 270 deg. F. for from one to two hours. This makes it perfectly sterile, that is, kills all germs both in vegetative and spore form; while in pasteurization only those organisms that are in a growing vegetative condition are affected. But if the milk is quickly cooled, it enhances the keeping quality very materially. Experiments have been made showing that when stored at 86 deg. F., properly pasteurized milk will remain sweet from six to eight hours longer than raw milk. At 77 deg. F., ten hours; at 73 deg. F., twenty hours; at 58 deg. F., from fifty to seventy hours.

Pasteurized products should possess the following requirements: (1) Absolute freedom from disease bacteria. Most all the disease bacteria that are apt to be transmitted by milk (tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria, etc.) do not form spores, so that proper pasteurization will free the milk from these diseases.

(2) Ordinary milk bacteria should be diminished; that is, acidi lactici, the bacterium that causes the souring of milk, should be lessened in number.

(3) Improved keeping quality. By killing all the vegetative forms and then cooling the milk and keeping it cool, the spores do not germinate and form new bacteria.

(4) Normal in taste. Pasteurized products should have no perceptible cooked taste. This is something to be guarded against and is one objection to sterilized milk. When milk is first pasteurized, there is a cooked smell to it that is very disagreeable, but this disappears in cooling. Even if the milk has been pasteurized and does not have a cooked taste, there is something about it that is not very agreeable in warm weather. At least that has been the experience of many. As soon as warm weather sets in, people begin to demand the unpasteurized milk, claim-

ing that the children do not like the pasteurized product.

While the pasteurizing process is an exceedingly simple one, yet in order to secure the best results certain conditions must be rigidly observed in the treatment before and after the heating process.

It is a mistaken idea that any milk is fit for pasteurizing. The fresher and better the milk, the less likely it is to contain deleterious spore-bearing bacteria. The milk should be as clean as possible, and for high grade pasteurizing, it is advisable to purify it by passing it through a separator which removes most of the organic matter. Pasteurizing as applied to the preservation of milk, originated in Germany and Denmark, where it is used largely in the treatment of skim milk and the heating of cream in butter making.

There are two kinds of machines used. (1) The continuous flow machines, and (2) the intermittent machines. The Reid is a type of the former, and the Potts' pasteurizer a type of the latter. Pasteurizing involves considerable time and trouble, and it is better not to have the process done at all than to have it imperfectly performed. This is one trouble with dairymen who imperfectly understand the process. They may get the milk properly pasteurized and then run it through pipes that are not clean, and thus contaminate the milk again and make it worse than before.

When a person is getting milk from several different places and does not know how it has been handled, then pasteurization is a good thing; but when it is from good, healthy cows, and when it is cared for in a cleanly manner, pasteurization is an unnecessary process.

"Cleanliness" should be the motto of every dairyman, for surely "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" in the dairy business.—The Agricultural Student.

Roquefort Cheese.

Roquefort cheese is made in France from the milk of a certain breed of sheep which are fed on wild thyme and the cheese has a wild time trying to keep from stinking itself to death in infancy. This wild thyme grows on the banks of the Lot, Tarn and other rivers in the department of Aveyron in France, and after it has first been sheepped and then becheessed it generates a lot of tarndest smells that ever perambulated down the pike.

Thyme is a kind of an aromatic plant



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with a pungent odor, and after it is converted into Roquefort cheese it is the pungentest thing known to man. After this cheese is made it is put in solitary confinement until its whiskers begin to turn grey and gangrene sets in. when it is taken out and chained to a post. Before it is served it is chloroformed or knocked on the head with an axe. It is then brought to the table in little square sections about the size of a domino. It is served at the close of meals together with black coffee. It usually has a running mate in the shape of a round cracker that has to be broken with a maul.

Roquefort cheese is of a dull white color except in spots where mortification has set in. Some claim it is inhabited, but this is not true. Even the intrepid and mephitic microbe flees from it as we flee from a pestilence. We have seen limburg cheese strong enough to shoulder a two-bushel sack of wheat, but a piece of Roquefort the size of a dice can carry an election. Limburger is a rose geranium when compared with Roquefort. There is as much difference between them as

there is between the purr of a kitten and the roar of a he lion. Some people who claim to be civilized say they like Roquefort cheese, but they only eat it because it is imported and expensive. A man who will eat it is an open sepulchre and should be quarantined or driven into the wilderness and never again allowed to look into the face of a human being.—Exchange.

The use of milk as a food is steadily on the increase in all our large cities. This is due, no doubt, to the discussions on its value as a food and to the better care it receives at the hands of the up-to-date dairy companies handling the city trade.

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## A Comparison of the Dairy Exports of the United States and Canada.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a review in regard to the export of butter and cheese of the two countries. This review shows in a most remarkable way the progress Canada has made in the export of her dairy product and also the reasons for the almost steady increase that has taken place. It must serve as food for reflection to American dairymen. The following extracts from that review will let our readers see just how great have been the strides we have made, and at the same time, because we have done so well, is no excuse to rest on our laurels. Forward must ever be our watchword:

The central point of interest has been, first, the rapid acquisition, and then, the firm retention of supremacy in this trade by Canada. This has been due almost entirely, so far as Canada is concerned, to the increased exportation of cheese. The first cheese factory in Canada was built in 1864. In 1870 Canada exported 6,000,000 pounds of this product, the United States 57,000,000 pounds. In 1880 Canadian exports had increased to 40,000,000 pounds, those of the United States to 127,500,000 pounds. In 1890 the exports from Canada had still further increased to 94,000,000, but United States exports had declined to 95,000,000; and in 1900 the Canadian foreign cheese trade amounted to the large total of 186,000,000 pounds, against only 48,000,000 pounds from the United States.

Both natural and artificial causes have contributed to this remarkable course of the trade. Domestic consumption within the Dominion is limited by scantiness of population, especially as concentrated in small manufacturing towns, and hence a heavy proportion of the total output is diverted to foreign markets. The industry has been fostered by the Canadian government, not by direct bonuses, but by laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled and skimmed milk cheese, and a practical guarantee has thereby been furnished to foreign purchasers as to the purity and excellence of the Canadian product. Co-operative and other butter and cheese associations, moreover, have constantly raised the standard of the industry by maintaining corps of instructors and inspectors in cheese-making districts, thereby encouraging uniformity in the methods of manufacture and in the quality of the products.

In the United States many of the conditions surrounding this branch of the dairy industry have been different. A comparatively dense population, together with a tendency to its accumulation in the constantly multiplying industrial centres furnishes a domestic market for upward of three-fourths of the present domestic output. Legislation has not favored the industry along the same lines and to the same extent as in Canada. Organization moreover, has not been so comprehensive and little has been done, on a large scale, in this country toward securing uniformity of methods of manufacture, and in the quality and purity of the output. These, among other causes, it is claimed, are the deterrent influences responsible for the decline in the foreign demand for United States cheese.

The extent of that decline and the remarkable increase in Canadian exports are made apparent by the following statement, which gives the quantities of

cheese exported from the United States and Canada, separately, from 1870 to 1901:—

EXPORTS OF CHEESE FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.			
Year Ended June 30.	From United States Pounds.	From Canada Pounds.	
1870 .. .. .	57,296,327	5,827,782	
1880 .. .. .	127,553,907	40,368,678	
1890 .. .. .	95,376,653	94,260,187	
1891 .. .. .	82,733,876	106,202,140	
1892 .. .. .	82,100,221	118,270,052	
1893 .. .. .	81,350,923	133,946,365	
1894 .. .. .	73,852,134	154,977,480	
1895 .. .. .	60,448,421	146,004,350	
1896 .. .. .	36,777,291	164,689,123	
1897 .. .. .	50,944,617	164,220,699	
1898 .. .. .	53,167,280	196,703,323	
1899 .. .. .	38,198,753	189,827,839	
1900 .. .. .	48,429,353	185,984,430	
1901 .. .. .	39,813,517	195,926,397	

The quantity of cheese exported from the United States in 1901 showed a decrease as compared with like exports in 1870, of over 30 per cent.; the quantity exported from Canada, on the other hand, showed the remarkable increase as compared with 1870 of over 3,000 per cent. Moreover, the conditions of the export trade in this product in the United States of late years show little indications of improvement, the exports in 1901 having reached a lower point, excepting those of 1896 and 1899, than at any like period in thirty years.

In the foreign export trade in butter from the United States and Canada, the United States, as a general rule, has been the more important. The Canadians have devoted less attention to this branch of the dairy industry than to the production of cheese. The following statement gives the total quantities of butter exported from each country separate, from 1870 to 1901:—

EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.			
Year Ended June 30.	From United States Pounds.	From Canada Pounds.	
1870 .. .. .	2,619,288	12,259,887	
1880 .. .. .	39,236,658	18,887,703	
1890 .. .. .	29,738,042	1,951,585	
1891 .. .. .	15,187,114	3,768,101	
1892 .. .. .	15,047,246	5,736,606	
1893 .. .. .	8,920,107	7,036,013	
1894 .. .. .	11,812,092	5,534,621	
1895 .. .. .	5,598,812	3,650,258	
1896 .. .. .	19,373,916	5,889,241	
1897 .. .. .	31,345,224	15,453,351	
1898 .. .. .	25,690,025	11,253,797	
1899 .. .. .	20,247,997	20,139,195	
1900 .. .. .	18,265,301	26,259,737	
1901 .. .. .	23,243,526	16,335,528	

## Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator, we will loan you one for trial free of cost. Though hundreds of our latest have gone on trial, not one has been returned. The truth is, they give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier (former capacity doubled with less driving power) and are entirely simple, safe and durable.

Separator improvements come fast here. These new machines are far ahead of anything else known. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made.

Other agents will try and draw comparisons between their new machines and our old ones, but don't let them. Have a trial of a "Tubular" Dairy Separator, they are double the money's worth. Free book "Business Dairying" and catalogue No. 128

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,  
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

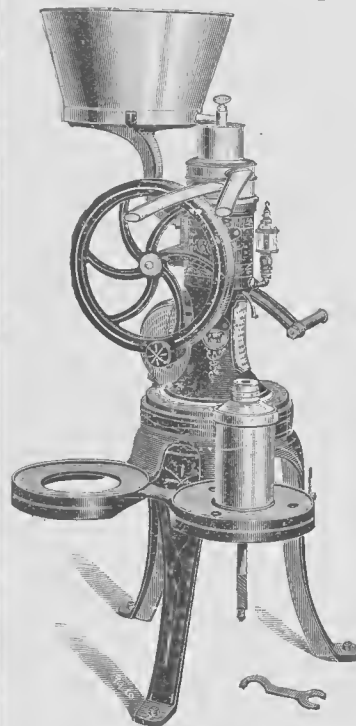


W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.  
General Agent.

When writing advertisers, please mention  
The Nor-West Farmer.

## A Good Beginning is Sure of a Good Ending.

**SUCCESS** is as a rule obtained by a proper start. The man who buys a National starts with a guarantee from a responsible manufacturer of absolute satisfaction—a contract he knows will be fulfilled.



The National is the most perfectly adjusted, has fewest parts to wash, easiest running separator on the market, and safest. It has all running parts protected and is geared so a child can run it with absolute safety.

A man wishing to become a successful dairyman makes no mistake in commencing with a National. See it before buying another machine. It is made by the well-known Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, whose standard of sewing machines in the past 25 years is well-known.

Full stock of repairs always on hand in Winnipeg.

Full description and particulars will be sent on application.

**NATIONAL No. 1**

Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

**NATIONAL No. 1 A**

Capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

**Jos. A. Merrick,** 117 Bannatyne St., East,  
Winnipeg, Man.

General Agent Manitoba and North-West Territories.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

## Lister's Royal First Prize

# "ALEXANDRA" Cream Separators.

### TESTIMONIAL.

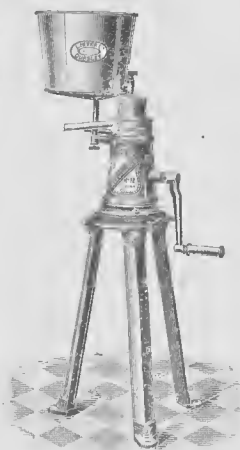
Rapid City, 1st March, 1902.

Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.,  
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me to Rapid City one of your latest pattern No. 11½ Alexandra Cream Separators at \$75.00 in exchange for the old No. 12 which I have used for over two years and which has given me entire satisfaction.

We are buying another ALEXANDRA because we consider it the best on the market, the simplest and easiest to clean.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) MRS. JAS YOUNG.



Have proved themselves to be the best value for money today.

## STRONGEST, SIMPLEST,

## SAFEST, MOST RELIABLE.

Cost less for repairs than any other, will last a lifetime. Users claim that they increase the yield of butter at least 20 to 25 per cent.; Any Dairy Farmer who is without one is losing money. Prices from \$40.00. Call on our nearest local agent and get terms of sale or write to

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.**

Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery in the British Empire.

232 and 234 King St.

WINNIPEG, Man.

## Your Neighbors Use It.

If you are not getting a fancy price for your butter from month to month, the fault is your own; you are not using the right kind of butter color. Your neighbors sell their butter to advantage because they use WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR." Follow their example and your butter will prove more attractive in the future to expert buyers. Poor butter colors cannot make gilt edged butter. (Advt.)

# A BOMB IN THE NATIONAL SEPARATOR CAMP.

Note the Result of Test with National of Recent Date which is the Invariable Experience of Every Practical Man :

The De Laval Separator Co.,  
248 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.

Headingly, March 19th, 1902.

Gentlemen: I am glad to advise you that the "ALPHA" De Laval Baby No. 1 purchased from you some time ago is everything you claimed for it.

While the De Laval was in my house on trial the National Separator representative brought his machine, and on his assurance that the National required less power to operate, would skim more milk per hour and was entirely the best value, I allowed him to place it alongside the De Laval.

The first inspection of the National convinced me that it was much inferior in construction to the De Laval and it only took two skimmings to decide that I would not buy the machine, even if it could be bought for \$40.00 less than yours.

It will not skim as much milk per hour, and owing to the crank being lower and turning faster, it is harder to operate. But the worst feature of the whole separator is the fact that even with a gallon of hot water it is impossible to flush the cream out of the bowl when done skimming. It will leave at least two cups of thick cream sticking to the inside device, which can only be got off by washing with a brush and rag in hot water. This is a dead loss.

I have yet to see a particle of cream left in our De Laval bowl and am thoroughly satisfied with the entire machine.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WALTER BOYCE.

The above exploded in the National camp on March 20th, and now Mr. Merrick, by means best known to himself, has secured the assistance of Mr. Boyce, who made the bomb, to gather up and patch together the fragments since it would seem the former is still ambitious to afflict the dairy public with a few more National separators.

The following letter is evidently intended as a salve for the wounds and bruises inflicted on Mr. Merrick and his forces by the explosion. We must congratulate Mr. Boyce on the prescription which, while it apparently soothes the wounded, quite fails to restore the National separator to the pedestal on which Mr. Merrick would have the public believe it rested.

Headingly, 4th April, 1902.

Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir: In reference to the National Cream Separator that your agent set up on my farm on trial. On the day he set it up we had no milk for him to test it, and when I tried it I found a quantity of cream was left in the bowl. As I had never had any experience with cream separators before, and the De Laval agent said he heard all National separators did that, also advising my wife not to use the cream from it, I naturally thought it could not be remedied. To my surprise I have since found out that a very slight turn of the cream regulating screw altered all this and left the bowl and cream covers perfectly free from cream.

After the workings of the National were explained to me I found that it did all that was claimed for it, and required only half a dipper of water to flush out the bowl and covers.

I am very sorry that I signed such a testimonial for the De Laval Company, particularly as I had no idea they would use it as they have done, and as I had never had any experience with cream separators.

Yours truly,

WALTER BOYCE.

P. S.—The De Laval testimonial was written by their agent, who assured me that the defect could not be remedied, and offered me a butter-worker, which I will now refuse.

## NOW LET US SEE JUST WHAT MR. BOYCE RETRACTS IN THE ABOVE LETTER;—

First. He has not stated but what he is still convinced that the DeLaval is a superior machine in point of construction.

Second. He does not deny his statement that the De Laval skimmed more milk per hour.

Third. His original statement that the De Laval requires less power for operation still stands.

Fourth. His assertion that the De Laval bowl flushes absolutely clean of cream is still uncontradicted.

Fifth. He does not retract the statement that he would not buy the National separator at \$40.00 less money.

## ON THE OTHER HAND

He corroborates his original statement that the National separator did leave cream in the bowl.

## HOW THICK WAS THE CREAM AND WHAT WAS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE MILK?

Mr. Boyce proceeds to say that he has recently discovered that when the cream screw is turned out in the National separator bowl that it can be flushed. It would be interesting to the dairy public to know about how thin the cream has got to be and also how warm must be the milk in order that this important result may be attained. Every dairyman knows that there is a material loss in churning thin cream.

As to the statement of our representative relative to the use of cream retained in the National or any separator bowl after reasonable flushing, it is only necessary to consult any competent dairy authority for corroboration.

## WHERE WAS THE WEAKNESS?

The National separator was set up at Mr. Boyce's by two representatives, one being a general and the other a local agent. They spent ample time to explain the working of the machine. It may be possible, however, that they forgot to tell Mr. Boyce not to run cool milk or heavy cream through their separator in their eagerness to run down the De Laval. It will seem strange to those interested in separators that two agents with one machine should fail to properly instruct the prospective purchaser as to the operating of their separators. We sent only one representative to set our machine, and there was no difficulty experienced by the prospective purchaser with it from the first to last, which is without doubt due to the fact that De Laval machines will skim cool milk as well as warm, delivering cream at any density desired without the efficiency of its work being impaired.

## WHY IS HE SORRY?

Mr. Boyce states that he is sorry that he signed a testimonial. We do not see why he should be if the statements he subscribed to are true, and he does not deny but what they are. The testimonial was given us by Mr. Boyce willingly and with full knowledge of all it contained. He did not intimate or request that it should not be used. Had he done so, his wishes would have been fully respected. A testimonial has no value unless used, which must have been appreciated by Mr. Boyce at the time. He had bought and settled for the De Laval, paying therefor \$100.00 (the full price) before the matter of a testimonial was referred to in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Boyce was given clearly to understand that we would not cut the price of our machine under any circumstances.

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

, Are and always have been sold at one price only, believing as we do that this is the only course consistent with fair dealing and honest business methods. In short, a De Laval separator is worth exactly the same price when in competition as it is under any other conditions.

## THOSE TWO LETTERS.

The testimonial appearing above was given us willingly and without stipulation. We leave it to our readers to decide whether the letter of the 4th was signed willingly or under pressure.

## MERIT VS. PRICE.

Mr. Merrick asserts that the National is sold on its merits, but in view of recent events it seems that when in competition with the De Laval the so-called merit of the National, plus material price reduction, is insufficient to equal or overcome the actual merit of the De Laval Separator.

WE HAVE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DE LAVAL SEPARATORS FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS AND HAVE NEARLY 300,000 MACHINES IN USE. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS A SUFFICIENT TESTIMONIAL AS TO OUR BUSINESS METHODS AND FAIR DEALINGS. THESE FIGURES LIKEWISE SHOW THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ARE HELD BY THE DAIRY PUBLIC.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.



## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. Oughton, Middlechurch, Man., has moved to Stonewall.

The spring stallion show will be held at Regina on May 6th.

J. M. Webster, Cartwright, has purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Stotchcross, for service in that district.

William Mshon, Roseberry, has sold a Shorthorn bull, Western Hero, to Charles Drummond Hay, Belmont, Man.

J. G. Washington, Ninga, has invested in a four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Bonnybridge, sired by Prince Patrick, bred by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, and shown last year at Winnipeg and Brandon shows by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon.

A syndicate of Manitou farmers has imported a black Percheron stallion for use in that district. The members of the syndicate are:—W. E. Baldwin, E. Shaw, N. Snyder, F. Steel, A. Hewitt, A. Baldwin, I. Motherall, all of Manitou, and Scott Bros., of Darliogford.

Jno. Kitson, Macdonald, Man., writes: "I have had a very successful season with my stock. Sales have been good and I have succeeded in capturing the breeding pen prize on my White Wyandottes four years in suc-

William Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., reports his Galloways as having come through the winter in capital order. Enquiries for young stock have been more numerous than in any previous year. Buyers are cropping up from all parts of the States, especially from the north and west, while the demand from the Canadian Northwest is particularly encouraging. Mr. Martin thinks that his young bulls this spring are better than in any previous year. Drumlane, 14626, which was a first prize bull at Toronto, having proved a most excellent sire. The four young bulls sired by him, Waterloo (7558) 16882, the youngest of the lot, are extra choice quality. Recognizing the desirability of spreading the Galloway as widely as possible, the prices asked for the Hope Farm stock are kept at reasonable figures.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes us: "I have just shipped another carload of high class Clydesdale and Percheron stallions to Brandon. This is probably the best lot I have ever sent up to Manitoba. Jas. Smith, my agent, has constantly impressed on me the fact that the farmers of the Northwest are most discriminating and appreciate good stock. They insist upon getting the very best and are willing to pay a fair price to get it. My sales this spring have far exceeded my expectations, the high character of the horses commanding a liberal patronage. Those of your readers who still think of getting a good draft stallion for the coming season should communicate at once with Mr. Smith or else go and see the horses at Brandon. Mr. Smith made his own selections from my stud and I need hardly say he picked only the very best." That Mr. Smith has made good selections may be partly inferred from the pedigrees of the horses chosen. If

fine boar, bred by D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, to head the Prairie Home Yorkshire herd. Ten Yorks come from Geo. Taylor and one from Jno. Taylor, Rockwood. These last two lots are from the stock kept at the Ontario Agricultural College. In explaining why he has made such heavy purchases Mr. Yule said that he only keeps one boar for each herd of pigs at the Prairie Home. He is thus not able to furnish purchasers with pigs not akin for breeding purposes. Rather than keep two boars for each breed, he is prepared to purchase liberally from Eastern breeders sufficient young pigs so that he can supply all purchasers who want pigs not akin. He reports the demand for pigs as being very good. He is also bringing out a carload of seed grain.

## Seed Selection.

Few people have any idea of the amount of responsibility every seedman incurs. Any cheap man could start a seed shop, stock it with cheap seeds and sell them much cheaper than anybody else in the line. But that game can only be played for one season. Part of that seed may by accident prove sound enough and true to name, but most of it would be dear if taken as a gift. It may be too old, or it may be full of moogrels, the product of poor plants, or of plants of kindred varieties, planted so near each other as to get inoculated by bees or other insects. There is nothing so easy as to buy cheap seeds, generally foreign grown, but they are seldom anything else than a nuisance and a fraud.

First-rate seeds can never be low-priced, and yet they are relatively the cheapest of

pogate their species, every inferior specimen being carefully thrown out before it has a chance to be blended in any manner with the selected produce from a selected ancestry, through which alone choice quality can be guaranteed.

Whether raised under their own eyes or purchased from foreign growers on whose integrity they have good reason to rely, the percentage of germination and purity of descent of every kind of seed offered is carefully tested and thereafter put on the market.

A goodly share of the value of seeds depends on the soil in which they are grown. It is only in this way that substance, as well as high quality, can be assured. It is only from sound land that seeds of highest vitality can be produced. This point has their best cure. Every stage of the production of high class seeds must be attended to and it is by this assiduous and unwearied attention to every detail that the high standing of "Rennie's Seeds" has been procured and maintained and is being every year extended.

When bulky seeds are to be handled, the screen is freely used and oil small, lean or otherwise imperfect seeds are by that means thrown out. To do this for so many different kinds of seeds first-rate machinery is necessary and the finest machinery in the world is used to dress "Rennie's Seeds."

It is also important that only seed suitable to the climate in which it is meant to grow shall be sent out and this point has due attention.

Then comes the parcelling. The little packets of flowers and garden seeds are made up by machinery. The paper is printed, cut, and made into envelopes. The envelopes are fed into a wonderful little filling machine, which puts in each just a certain quantity of seed, seals it, and hands out the packet ready for the counter. One of these wonderful machines will fill and seal 3,000 packets an hour, or 30,000 a day. It is a recent invention, and up to a few years ago all the work had to be done laboriously by hand.

The large packets—quarter-pounds, half-pounds, pounds, five-pounds—are put up by hand. Long rows of busy workmen and workwomen fill and tie and label and prepare these bulkier parcels for shipment. Then these packages are taken to the order department and put in large cases, each class by itself. The order clerks come along with an order and a basket. The various packages are accepted and thrown into the basket. When all are collected, the clerk checks his order. Then another man checks it over again to see that there are no mistakes, and it goes to the shipping room. The packer gets it ready for the mail, the express company, or for freight—for domestic use or for export.

In this matter of shipment "Rennie's Seeds" may be bought as cheaply in British Columbia and Nova Scotia as in Ontario. Arrangements are made whereby this is possible. The seeds intended for Canada are prepared during the winter months, and orders are filled early, so that all seed is ready for planting as soon as the season opens. Rennie's Illustrated Catalogue, which is intended to help in this work, is shipped out in large quantities during December and January. Every grower from Victoria to Halifax may have a copy for the asking, and the information it contains is ample and even entertaining. Nearly a quarter million are distributed annually.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, Que., have just favored us with a copy of the spring and summer catalogue of their Colonial House. This large departmental store handles every household requisite, and a copy of their well illustrated catalogue will be sent free to any address. Special attention is given to sending samples of new spring goods and to their mail order department.



SIGNS OF SPRING TIME.

cession at the Manitoba Poultry Show, besides numerous other prizes."

Cuthbert Ireton, Moosomia, Assa., has purchased the noted breeding bull, Prince Meddo, from Robt. Charles, Edmondville, Ont., for \$350. This bull was bred by Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and is sired by Calhoun, now at the head of the herd owned by Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, and formerly in the Greenway herd.

The Percheron stallion, Facteur, 28167 (44259), imp., recently purchased by H. E. Waby, Holmfield, Man., is a black horse of high quality, foaled in April, 1898. He was bred at St. Germain, Coudre, France, and imported this year. His sire is Navarin, a large, heavy-boned horse, while his grandsire is Norbert, one of the most prepotent descendants of the famous Brilliant, who did so much to make the Percheron horse famous.

H. J. Strang, Baldur, Man., writes: "I have sold the three Shorthorn heifers I advertised in your sale list. They go to John H. Donaghy, Belmont. The stock have wintered well. The young bull, Prince of Heliotrope, purchased from W. S. Lister a year ago, is developing into a fine heavy-bodied, broad-backed animal, and is proving a very sure stock getter. Some fine youngsters are arriving now of his get. Enquiries and orders are coming rapidly for rye grass seed. I have been feeding rye grass hay this winter, also brome and native hay, and I find that the cows give more milk from it than either of the others, their other feed and attention being the same."

their individual quality is as good "they'll do." One of them, St. Keunera, served last season in a district of Northumberland, where horse breeding is a leading industry and every farmer knows a good horse. Among world known names of his ancestors are Mains of Arles, Macgregor, Prince of Wales and Darnley. Gallant Burnhead, bred by Prof. McCall, has also the crack blood of Prince of Wales and Darnley blood, and served last year in another good horse district of Fifeshire. Crystal Duke is a grandson of Prince Alexander, his dam of Darnley blood. Inventor is another beautiful young horse with the Prince of Wales-Darnley cross in his pedigree. Two Percherons, Valley Prince and Lord Castlegreen, make up the lot. They are big, stylish examples of the breed.

James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, gave The Farmer a call recently on his return from a two weeks' trip to Ontario after stock. He reports good stock as being very scarce. He picked up a carload of good animals which are now on the way west. In this car he has a fancy driving mare, also a Jersey cow from B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, specially for Hon. Thos. Greenway's use. Among his other purchases are a pair of Shorthorn heifers (two and three years old), from John Leslie, Rockwood, and another two-year-old from Neil McCarthy, Rockwood. His purchases in pigs were more extensive. He gets 14 head of Berkshires from Thos. Teasdale, Concord, seven from Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, and eight from Mr. Upshall, of the same place. The last two lots possess blood of the same families that made the Snel herd famous. From G. Green, Fairview, he secured one sow. In Yorkshires he made some good purchases, the chief being Millgrove Monarch, a

all seeds. The foundation of a successful seed business can only be laid in one way. Mere honesty will not do it, though that is indispensable. The man whose dogs beat all others in the show, when asked the reason for his success, said he bred many and hangared many. Breeding only from picked animals and their offspring he was able to time and by a constant rejection of everything common or inferior, to distance all competitors. What this man did for one breed of dogs, the seedman or his trusted deputy must do for every variety of every kind of seeds he handles.

It is only by faithful adherence to this principle that a permanent seed business can be established and increased in volume year by year.

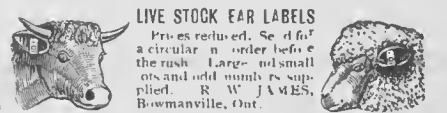
"Rennie's Seeds" are a household word all over Canada and far beyond it. They send them to England, France, Germany, and even Australia, and collect them in the same way. Wherever choice seeds of choice varieties can be grown in greatest perfection there Rennie's representatives collect them in their due season. Many of them are grown near home from choice selected parents and under the firm's own personal supervision. They know the value of a great reputation and are careful and vigilant in avoiding everything that would be likely to peril or sully the high character they have won for their seeds and themselves.

While careful to raise only the best seeds themselves, they are equally ready to avail themselves of the results got by other men of good reputation who may be competing with them in the same business. At their trial grounds, just outside the city of Toronto, are found acres of plants, representing as far as possible every kind of seed they sell. These plants are used in due course to pro-

## HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Seed for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.



## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake. JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON P.O., MAN.

## Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves

I have four yearling bulls and three bull calves for sale. They are sired by Trout Creek Hero (28,132), the sweepstakes winner at Calgary. They are all good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM  
SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped. First prize milking strains.  
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.  
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Acute Rheumatism.

Subscriber, Assa: "An aged horse stands over on his fetlocks and knuckles very badly, has done so for a year, perhaps all his life. About March 1st took a trembling spell and was so tender that he would nearly fall down if touched with the comb or brush. His heart would beat so hard I could hear it from any part of the barn. I bathed his legs with soft water and soap, as hot as I could use it. I then rubbed him from the withers to his feet with strong liniment and gave him a hot bran mash three times within two days. In each feed I put one tablespoonful of saltpetre, the same of ginger, and same quantity of sulphur. Since then I have slightly dropped on his allowance of oats. He got over the spell in a few days, though he is still very nervous. He has been getting about two gallons of oats a day all winter and all the hay he needed. His night feed was boiled oats. Has not done any hard work all winter, a few short drives, just light exercise. Can you tell what was the matter with him? He acts as if insane; he was formerly a slow, lazy horse, now he is all run and kick, and will only move at his own liking."

Answer.—The horse has had a rheumatic tendency for some time, as shown by the contraction of the tendons and the knuckling at the fetlocks. Recently he experienced an acute attack, during which he suffered much pain and was extremely sensitive to touch. This has now largely passed away, but he has not yet subsided into his usual apathetic state. Cut down his grain ration still more and give him twice daily one drachm of salicylate of soda and half an ounce of bicarbonate of potash. He will probably take this in his feed.

### Impacted Crop.

Poultry Keeper, Hartney, Man.: "What would be the probable cause of hens, that are in apparent good health, being found dead under their perches in the mornings? They look bright enough, and have their crops full at the time. I note on examination that the liver does not look healthy, although all other organs appear to be in good order. It is more noticeable among the Barred Rocks than other varieties."

Answer.—Birds sometimes fill the crop to such an extent that the organ becomes paralyzed and fails to empty itself. When in this condition, asphyxia or suffocation may occur from pressure of the distended organ upon the windpipe. Such an effect is more likely to occur when the bird has had a full feed just before going to roost. The remedy is to feed more sparingly, and to give the largest feed in the morning.

### Parasites on Canary.

Subscriber, Pendennis, Man.: "Kindly advise me as to the best means to destroy red insects upon a canary and its cage. Have caught dozens nightly by means of a white cloth, but numbers do not seem to decrease."

Answer.—Take the bird in the hand and dust insect powder into the feathers, turning the feathers up so that the powder will get next to the skin. Then take the cage and dip it into a large pail full of boiling water, and let it remain there for ten minutes. Then remove it, let it dry and replace the canary. If any further trouble is noticed, repeat the process.

### Rachitis.

G. H. D., Plumas, Man.: "I have some little pigs, about a month old, that are dying off. The first thing that I notice is that the little fellows are not doing well, humped up, harsh and dry in hair, and apparently more than half starved. On examining them, the under jaw is swollen hard and seems twisted to one side, the eyes having a silly and glassy look, and pigs appear, when standing up, to be sucking wind. This is the mother's first litter, but she seems to have plenty of milk. The litter is small, being only five. They have dry, clean and warm quarters. Mother is fed on oats and barley chop, mixed with bran and a little shorts, dry; with lots of swill to drink. They get a run out every day."

Answer.—The trouble with these young pigs is that their mother is not giving wholesome milk and they are consequently starving for want of the necessary elements for growth and development. This is probably a constitutional defect in the sow and you had better dry her up and make pork.

## The Flow of Milk will be increased.



Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

**Dick's Blood Purifier**

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents,  
MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Horses and Cattle free.

**A. E. Hurssell,**  
GENERAL  
ENGRAVER,  
503 Main St. - Winnipeg.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
NON-POISONOUS  
**SHEEP DIP**  
AND CATTLE WASH

The Original  
**NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP**

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

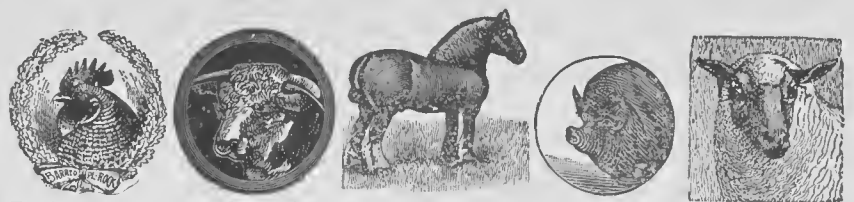
**NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE**

### Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

**ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.



## Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.  
THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

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WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in the country.



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Get the best when you are buying. Perfection brand are the best. They are HAND-STUFFED and HAND-SEWN. They are stuffed with long straw, not short stuff cut up and fed in through a machine. They do not break in the throat because our solid long straw throats will not break. Try a pair of these. Black leather rims and backs, russet leather face. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sent express prepaid to any address in Manitoba for \$4.75 per pair; Assa. and Sask., for \$5.00 per pair; Alberta for \$5.25 per pair.

There is more for your money in this collar than any other on the market.

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## DR. HESS' STOCK FOOD

IS THE RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY. It is formulated by Dr. Hess, a graduate of both veterinary and medical colleges. If the colleges of veterinary science know of nothing better it must be good.

What prominent Indiana stockmen say of it:—

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio:

Gentlemen,—We are feeders of Dr. Hess' Stock Food, and we will never do without it. We made a special test of it. We had a cow that was not doing well, little bit on the sick list. We began to feed Dr. Hess' Stock Food just as the directions stated, and in several days she showed an improvement in her appearance. A few days following we made a test of her milk, weighing it daily, and in seven days she showed a gain of four pounds. We are feeding 60 head of cattle, 14 horses, 25 hogs, and our stock never did as well since we are in business. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Hess' Stock Food to the dairymen and stockmen. It will keep the cattle, horses and dogs in a fine condition.

Yours truly, C. W. & C. KRATZ.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a Guaranteed Milk and Flesh Producer.

It is not a stimulant, but a tonic. It builds up the system of the animal generally. Horses show greater ambition when fed Dr. Hess' Stock Food. They do more work and stand it better.

Feed Dr. Hess' Stock Food to your cows; if it doesn't pay, your money will be refunded, 7 lb. sack, 65c.; 12 lb. sack, \$1.00.

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The dread disease in hog stock is cholera. It is the problem that gives the hog raiser the biggest concern all through the year. You may have noticed that the herds of some farmers are never visited by cholera. That is hardly a matter of luck. Most likely the explanation is found in a more perfect sanitation. Experienced men and farmers everywhere are uniting with one accord on

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THE GREAT DISINFECTANT.

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### Lump on Shoulder.

Subscriber, Fishburn: "I have a mare three years old that has a hard lump on the point of the shoulder just below the collar and a little more down towards the leg. She is a little lame and has been some time. The lump is very hard and can be moved only towards the point of shoulder. She has only been broken two months, but was a little lame before. Do you think it will stop her from working and what would you recommend me to do with it?"

Answer.—A swelling at the point described is usually caused by pressure of the collar, resulting in a deep seated abscess. The proper treatment is to lance the abscess, but as this is often situated three or four inches below the surface and not far from the jugular vein, it is well to employ a surgeon to do so. A strong liniment well rubbed in will sometimes cause the abscess to enlarge and approach the surface, when it can be lanced with less danger, and if you are remote from a surgeon that is what we advise you to do.

### Hip Joint Disease.

A. B. C., Saskatoon, Sask.: "A horse, five years old, in good condition, gets lame on right hind leg when I drive him a short distance. Can't see anything wrong with him, nor feel heat above that which is natural. When I stop him he holds his foot up and seems in pain and when he rests for ten minutes can stand on it. Seems all right, eats and feels good. There is no swelling about him."

Answer.—A serious cause of lameness and difficult to remove. Insert a seton over the hip joint and let it remain there for a fortnight, bathing the part daily with hot water.

### Swelled Leg.

Subscriber, Adair, Assa.: "A 9-year-old horse swells badly in his right hind leg from the pastern to the hock. He has been this way for the last three winters when standing in the stable. It usually disappears when spring work begins, but this spring it is not going away. It is itchy, for he scratches or rubs it. I cannot find any lice on it, the swelling is soft. There seems to be no pain in it and he is not lame. His feed has been oat straw and a little hay. He is in fair condition and eats well. What can I do for him?"

Answer.—This is caused by a weak circulation of the blood in this leg and must be combated by exercise, douching with cold water, and friction with liniment. Also give the following:—Powdered nux vomica one and a half ounces, nitrate of potash three ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one in the feed three times a day.

### Eczema or Grease.

Subscriber, Elton, Man.: "I have a horse that has broken out on his hind legs from the fetlock up to the hock joint. What is the matter with him and what will cure him?"

Answer.—This is often difficult to cure, as it depends for its cause not only upon local irritation, but also upon the condition of the blood. If the horse is fat and well fed, give him a purgative and reduce his feed; if he is thin and run down, give boiled feed and a liberal diet. In either case give a teaspoonful of grey powder twice daily in the feed. Smear the leg with soft soap, let it scab in this for a couple of hours, then wash it with some rain water, using only the hand, no cloth or sponge. Dry the leg with a soft towel and then dust all moist or raw spots with the following powder:—Iodoform one quarter ounce, zinc oxide one ounce, powdered talc two ounces. Repeat the powdering daily until cured and wash whenever it appears necessary.

### Cause of Death—Feeding Premature Calves—Oat Sheaves as Feed for Cows.

A Beginner, Kinistino, Sask.: "1. A cow, very heavy in calf, was taken sick ten days ago, refused food almost entirely and drank very sparingly. Appeared very much swollen, thought she was bloated and applied trocar with little or no effect beyond the escape of a slight quantity of gas. After a day or so gave her a pint of oil, as she seemed to have difficulty in evacuating. This had no effect, tried salts with little better success. She got worse from day to day, ran at the mouth, skin on her nose peeled off, and puffed up rings appeared round her eyes. On pressure being applied to hock, belly and loins could hear water inside very distinctly. During her illness kept kicking at her belly as though she had colic, and wanted to lie down continually. Finally got so weak behind that she could not get up. Killed her, and on examination found calf fully developed, but cannot say whether alive or dead when mother was dead. Cow's placenta apparently diseased, some of the cotyledons appearing as though rotted off. Fourth stomach and peritoneum very much inflamed, likewise intestines, which were also full of water. Heart and liver apparently sound. One lung was very much congested. Stomachs full of half digested sloppy food. What was cause of illness and proper treatment? 2. What is proper treatment as regards feeding for premature calves? 3. Do dry oat sheaves, if fed to milking cows, dry them up?"

Answer.—1. Constipation followed by inflammation of the intestines, and stomach was the probable cause of death.

2. If able to suck, they should be allowed to do so. If too weak, give a little fresh

warm milk from a bottle every two hours for the first twenty-four, then at three hour intervals until able to drink from a pail or to suck the cow.

3. No.

### Teeth Require Attention—Paralysis.

Subscriber, Virden, Man.: "1. What is wrong with mare, ten years old, she has been thin and very gaunt for two years, hair rough and standing out end all the time, is weak and has no life or ambition. Bowels move very often when driving, not much at a time. Eats well, feed her more than any of the other horses, slobbers her oats a good deal. I feed her oats and oat sheaves. Have given her one large package of International stock food and other condition powders, which I think have not done her any good. Also gave her two packages of International worm powder. She passed one worm six or eight inches long and about the size of a slate pencil. 2. Sow, about ten months old, paralysed in the hind part, has no use of her hind legs at all, seems all right otherwise. Pulls herself up to the trough with her front legs and drags her hind part. Is in good condition. Have rubbed her back with turpentine and coal oil."

Answer.—1. Take your mare to a veterinary surgeon and have her teeth attended to. All the symptoms you describe may arise from defective teeth.

2. The sow is suffering from paralysis and we can hold out no hope of curing her.

### Hydrothorax.

J. B. S., Didsbury, Alta.: "I have a colt coming two years this spring. She took distemper last fall. I had her pretty well again, but she never has been the same colt since. She eats fairly well, but not what she should. When done eating she hangs her head and rests on one hind foot. Her breath is short and quick. When she is out she does not want to trot or run. If I try to make her run she puts her nose straight out and grunts. She is getting very thin. I have given her all kinds of stuff and condition powder and it does not seem to help her. I feed her hay and a gallon and a half of barley and oat chop per day, half a gallon at a meal. She does not cough, or run at the nose, her eyes look well."

Answer.—The name of this disease will probably frighten you into thinking your colt will die, but it simply means a collection of fluid in the chest. This is not at all uncommon after attacks of sickness such as she has gone through, and at her age she should have a good chance of recovery, though it is a disease which often injures the wind permanently. Get the following prescription:—Tincture of digitalis one ounce, pot. iodide two ounces, water to make an eight ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful twice a day. Feed her well and don't hurry or excite her.

### Rheumatism—Retained Placenta

W. J. P., Nanton, Alta.: "1. Calf, one year old, has been stiff in hind quarters since it was four months old. Run with cow all summer, grew well and is in fair condition, lately has got lame on one front foot. When walking it keeps its hind feet well forward and front ones back. It seems to be all crippled up, is fed prairie hay. What is the trouble? 2. Two cows calved lately, both retained the afterbirth. Is it wise to have it removed by hand or can you give treatment that cow will cast afterbirth herself? Have been wintered on prairie hay?"

Answer.—1. Apparently this is a case of rheumatism affecting various joints and hock. Try a tablespoonful of powdered bicarbonate of potash twice daily for a week, and if improvement follows, continue for a week longer.

2. There is no certain remedy for retention of the placenta except removal by hand, and this should always be done when the afterbirth is not expelled by the third day. If left longer than this it putrefies and seriously affects the cows' health.

### Anthritis.

Subscriber, Carlyle, Assa.: "A work horse was kicked on the outside of hock, the calk of the shoe puncturing deeply. The wound was kept clean and the leg rubbed with a cooling liniment and a month ago was healed apparently, although when the horse lifted his leg high in deep snow he went on three legs for a few yards. The hock has never lost a considerable hard swelling on outside of the leg to fetlock, slightly thick. He was out yesterday after two weeks' rest and is very lame to-day."

Answer.—There is some inflammation of the bones of the hock remaining as a result of the injury. In such cases a good sharp blister is usually effective in removing the pain and lameness. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes the following blister:—Bismuth of mercury two drachms, vaseline two ounces. Tie him so that he cannot bite the part until after it is washed and greased twenty-four hours after applying the blister.

### Danger of Mammitis—Metritis.

Sigma, Penhold, Alta.: "1. A mare, about 1,200 lbs. weight and nine years old, is due to foal in a month. The last time she foaled, four years ago, had no trouble, but after foal was weaned and mare apparently dry, mare was turned out to pasture during winter. About two months afterwards swelling commenced ten inches in front of one half of udder, which in time extended to udder,

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

## Lump Jaw Cured With Ease.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has been on the market for years. It has been used by nearly every prominent stockman on the continent. A careful record shows that it does not fail once in a hundred times in the severest cases.

We Have a Thousand Such Reports:

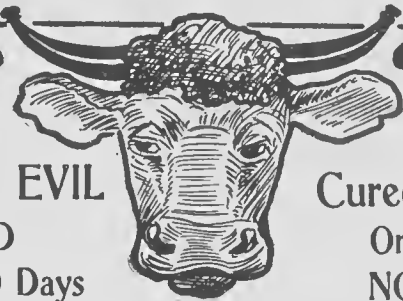
Kinsley, Neb., May 24, 1901.—We sent to you some time ago for your Lump Jaw Cure. One application made a complete cure. The lump had been on over a year.

G. W. SMITH.

Don't risk loss or endanger your herds or pasture. Let us Send You our Valuable Book.

FISTULA  
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CURED  
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Continuous tests for two years prove that Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure cannot fail. Easy to use, prompt in results; cures in half the ordinary time. Simple, humane, scientific; guaranteed. Write for circular today.

One 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure will remove any ordinary spavin, curb, ringbone, etc.

Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.—I applied the liquid as directed, and one application has removed the spavin. It is wonderful how it takes hold so soon. L. Mellinger.

We have some important information for you—FREE.

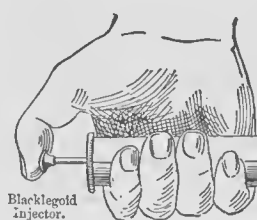
It is worth while to write us today for circulars describing the above remedies. Mention this paper.

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S BLACKLEGGOIDS (Blackleg Vaccine Pills)

WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG.



Our Blacklegoids afford the simplest, safest, surest method of vaccination. No filtering is necessary, no measuring, no mixing. Each Blacklegoid is an exact dose, and it is quickly and easily administered with our Blacklegoid Injector.

While still marketing our "Blackleg Vaccine Improved," we recommend the use of our Blacklegoids because of their absolute accuracy of dosage and their ease of administration. Ask your druggist for them and you will get a vaccine that is reliable, a vaccine that has stood every test. Write us for literature—free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Walkerville, Ont.

Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

causing a gathering in that half. Gathering was cut open, ran for some time and healed up, but afterwards broke and healed twice. The mare has been all right since, until two weeks ago, when udder commenced to spring. A very extensive swelling from one to two inches high is now come under one side of belly, almost reaching back to half of udder affected before. Both halves appear to have milk in them, but less in affected half. What shall I do to prevent recurrence of bursting of udder? Mare has been stabled and worked lightly all winter. Feed is hay, small quantity of oats and sheaf of green oats daily.

"2. Mare, about 1,300 lbs. weight, was due to foal last summer, but in previous fall was drawing heavy loads over very soft prairie, and sometimes team sank ten inches through sod. Mare slipped her foal early following winter, and since then has been standing very badly on hind legs, as if it pained her to stand upright. It backed, or standing on soft ground, will almost settle on her haunches; have known her lie down altogether after cowering in this way, if ground was very soft. Mare shows slight signs of tenderness if pressed hard low down over kidneys. She worked pretty well last haying and harvest, and was then turned out on prairie. Have just taken her up, and find she is no better on her legs, though in fair condition. When with other horses on prairie, could get around as well as any of them. What is wrong with mare and what should be done for her? Mare is very stubborn about taking medicine and will not touch feed containing any. She was bred last year, but is not in foal. Is there any danger in mare being bred if there is kidney trouble?"

Answer.—1. Bathe the swelling twice a day with hot water, afterwards rubbing in a little of the following liniment:—Fluid extract of belladonna one ounce, camphor half an ounce, methylated spirits to make ten ounces. Let the mare have exercise daily, and continue to feed light.

2. The womb has not recovered its natural tone since the abortion, but remains swollen and tender. Give her once a day a tablespoonful of fluid extract of ergot, pouring the drug into the corner of her mouth while holding her head up. It is not necessary to dilute it with water and the smallness of the dose should make it easy to administer.



## Mark Your Stock Dip Your Stock Cure Your Stock Shear Your Stock

We make a specialty of Ear Labels and Buttons, Tattoo Markers, Milk Oil Sheep Dip, Cooper Sheep Dip (English), Worm Powders, Insect Powder, Rice's Lice Paint, Shears, Shearing Machines, Toxaline French Worm Cure, Crooks, Belts, Poultry Tonic, Poultry Bands, Shepherds' Cordial.

All Best and Cheapest.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

F. S. BURCH & CO.,

178 Michigan St., Chicago.

Mention this paper

### A Blind Teat.

Subscriber, Roland, Man.: "I have a cow which gives milk from three teats only. The fourth teat has no hole at the bottom end. After calving this teat becomes swollen and fevered, caused by the flow of milk; in this state it stays for a week or so, when gradually the fever and swelling goes down, but some milk remains in the teat. Does she give as much milk from the other three teats now as she would from the four, had the fourth been milking? Can anything be done to make teat milk, and how would I go about it?"

Answer.—Take a razor and slice off the end of the teat a piece as large as a ten cent piece. If the milk does not come then pass a clean steel knitting needle up into the milk duct. Once you have it open, you should have no trouble in keeping it so. The three other quarters of the udder would not give as much as all four, but would give a little more than three-fourths of the total quantity.





As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

##### Notice to Enquirers.

A considerable proportion of the enquiries sent in to this column are far too vague in their statements to enable us to do justice to them or ourselves as legal advisers. It is only by full knowledge of all the facts of a case submitted to us that we can possibly give a reliable opinion. If part of the facts and circumstances are withheld we are forced either to say, that without fuller information we cannot advise, or what is still worse, to give an opinion based on inaccurate or defective statements. Such an opinion would be too likely to mislead the enquirer. There can be no greater blunder than to make a partial statement and either through ignorance or wilfully withhold some point on which, perhaps, the whole merits of the case will turn.

Don't write puzzles about A and B and C and what each of them said and did. Come out plain that John Black sold you the animal or article with a verbal or written guarantee, and the other facts pertinent to the case. The more plainly you state the question the more definite will be the answer to it.

We cannot encourage you to send documents that would be better submitted to a legal adviser near you, who can consult with you all round your case. If it is a small matter, proper for these columns to deal with and you have writings bearing on it, then and then only you may forward the document in a registered letter, with stamps enough enclosed to have it returned to you in the same manner.

##### School Fees.

Enquirer, Hilton, Man.: "I am a ratepayer in a certain school section, and am sending a child which is not my own, but who is living with me, to the school. Can the trustees compel me to pay fifty cents per month for the child's tuition?"

Answer.—This would depend upon the terms of the child's stay with you. If a mere boarder temporarily during the school term only, and for the purpose of attending school, the child could hardly be termed a resident of the school district. The trustees, at their discretion, may collect a sum not exceeding 50c. per month for each pupil attending school who is a non-resident.

##### Contract.

Subscriber, Hill Farm, Assa.: "I stacked part of my grain last fall and got a thresher to thresh it. Later the thresher promised

that he was coming to do the rest of my work when through with that of a certain neighbor, but instead of doing so he went to another farm, and then sold the machine. I had stacked my grain in readiness for his machine, but had to thresh on another machine to secure help to do my threshing. The machine was equipped with self-feeder and other improvements, but the second machine was bad fed, and as it required more room, part of the grain was destroyed in pulling sheaves from the stack to accommodate it. Can the first thresher compel me to pay for threshing which he did for me? Can I charge him for time lost and damage sustained by his not coming to finish my work when promised?"

Answer.—We cannot see that the thresher was under any legal liability to perform further work for you, notwithstanding his promise, which was a nudum pactum, or without any legal consideration. You are liable to him for the work he did, as he did all that was then required of him.

##### Homestead—School Site.

J. R., Woonona, Man.: "I have homesteaded a quarter section of land and find that the Government has sold two acres from it for school grounds, together with a right of way. The school upon these grounds is located on the corner of my quarter and in the centre of the section. Can the Government sell homestead land for such purpose?"

Answer.—If the Government sold prior to your entry and gave a right of way at the same time, you must have made the entry subject to this sale and easement.

##### Line Fence.

H. G. D., Arrow River, Man.: "Is my neighbor, who lives alongside me on the same section, responsible for half the price of the line fence between us? My place is all fenced, but he has no fence on his, and says I cannot compel him to pay his share of the line fence until he makes use of it by fencing the land on his side of the line fence. If I can legally compel him to pay, how am I to go about it?"

Answer.—You cannot compel him to pay any part until he encloses some of his land adjoining. In another part of this column you will see a statement of the law on the subject.

##### Farm Lease.

Enquirer, N.W.T.: "I have rented a farm under a lease to a married woman; can her husband break lease? Is not she responsible? Can my horses rented with the farm, for use on the farm, be used by her husband to plough, etc., on his homestead, machinery also, as he has none of his own? Lease of farm is half shares."

Answer.—The husband has no better rights than any stranger. It would depend upon the terms of the lease, whether the horses could be used other than in connection with the leasehold, but if nothing is said in the lease as to this, we fancy you could prevent the horses working elsewhere.

##### Public Health Act Expenses.

Subscriber, Letellier, Man.: "A family have smallpox and the doctor asked me to go there once a day to see if they needed anything. How much can I charge the municipality a day? It is two miles from my place, and I have three miles and a half to go to town."

Answer.—You are entitled to a reasonable allowance; there is no particular sum fixed by law, but doubtless there is one fixed by practice.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

One woman with Sunlight Soap will do quicker work than Two will with impure soap. **REDUCES EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

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# Carnefac Stock Food

RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING VETERINARIANS AS

## The Greatest Flesh and Muscle Producer Known.

##### Dr. Thompson's Opinion.

Winnipeg, Man., March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined the ingredients used in making Douglas' Carnefac, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as a first-class food, good for fattening and keeping all kinds of stock in good condition.

S. J. THOMPSON,  
Provincial Veterinarian.

##### Dr. Murray's Opinion.

Winnipeg, Man., March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined W. G. Douglas' formula for the making of his Condition Powder, Carnefac, and I think it excels any food ever put before the public for purifying the blood and fattening purposes.

GEO. P. MURRAY, V.S.

**W. G. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer,**  
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## BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER



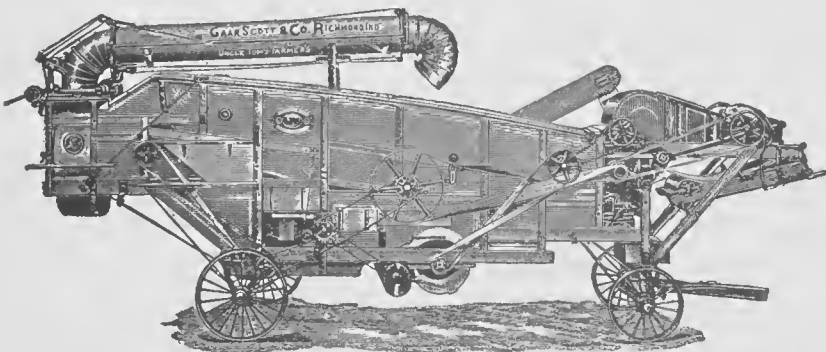
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WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

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What One of the Largest Farmers in the North-West Thinks of the Gaar-Scott Outfit. He writes:

Carievale, Assa., March 14, 1902.

GAAR-SCOTT & CO.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—The threshing outfit I purchased from you last year gave entire satisfaction. Your 36-60 Separator threshed, cleaned the grain, and did better work all round than any outfit ever did for me. The cylinder and teeth never had to be touched for eight weeks. The Self-Feeder and Wind-Stacker was the admiration of every one who saw them work. Your Canvas Feeder wastes little or no grain. The 22-horse power Simple Engine had ample power to drive Separator, Feeder and Wind Stacker.

I can thoroughly recommend anyone intending to buy an outfit to secure a Gaar-Scott. I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN McQUEEN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

### Unincorporated Village.

Constant Reader, Plumas, Man.: "P. is an unincorporated village in the Municipality of W. Can the municipal council of said municipality in which P. is situated pass a by-law to apply to said unincorporated village, and it only?"

Answer.—A village upon incorporation becomes a separate municipality, and distinct from all others, therefore the municipality out of which it is carved has lost all municipal control over it, but if unincorporated it has no separate existence, and would be in no better position than any ward of a rural municipality.

### Lien.

Farmer, Ninette, Man.: "I bought a horse from S, who in turn had got him in trade from W. W had bought him from A in the fall of 1896 and given a lien note on him. W made a small payment on the note in 1897, and also another small payment about a month ago. A disposed of the note to K, who came to me and demanded the horse. I refused to give K the horse and forbade him under penalty of trespass to take it. K, however, took the horse away without any process of law. 1. Had K any right to take the horse. 2. Can I hold K liable for trespass? 3. Does a lien note require to be registered in order to be valid, and if so, how often? 4. Is it necessary that written notice should be received by signer of lien note before it can be considered due? 5. Can I recover the horse, and, if so, how shall I proceed?"

Answer.—K was the legal owner of the horse, although others had, at different times, the actual possession, and he having afterwards acquired the actual possession, and having both the legal ownership and actual possession, we are inclined to think his title is perfect. K had a right to take possession of the horse (if within the terms of the lien note), and is not liable in trespass. A lien note does not require to be registered in Manitoba. The maker of the note is not legally entitled to notice when the note becomes due.

### Fixtures.

Subscriber, Boissevain, Man.: "A owned a piece of land, in the well upon which there was an iron pump. He sold the land to B, and B sold to C, but A continued on it as their tenant. Then C sold to D, and A had to move off. In doing so he took away the pump, although no reservation of it had been made in the sales of property. If he had no right to do this, what steps could D take to make him return the pump?"

Answer.—A having got actual possession of the pump, it would be a very expensive luxury to try the legal question whether the pump was a fixture running with the land. We are inclined to think that the pump was a chattel and did not go with the land.

### Vote at Meeting.

J. F., Red Deer, Alta.: "A road meeting with two candidates in the field was held in our district a few days ago. The chairman voted with the rest, his vote making a tie, and then he and his party claimed he had a right to cast a deciding vote, giving him two votes, which claim he took advantage of. I objected at the time, but to no purpose. Now I wish to ask you if this is a lawful election. If not, what steps must be taken to call another election?"

Answer.—You will have to give further particulars to explain your question. We do not quite comprehend the meaning of a "road meeting." If you refer to a municipal contest, the voting is done by ballot, but if an ordinary meeting, the chairman is only entitled to one vote, unless an agreement is come to before the vote is taken, that he should in addition have an additional vote.

### Assessment and Taxation.

E. A. R., Calgary, Alta.: "I secured a homestead on May 6th, 1901, and on the 27th of February, 1902, I received an assessment notice from J. S. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, claiming \$2 taxes for 1902 and \$6 arrears of taxes for the years 1899, 1900, 1901. This is local improvement tax. I understood I would only have to pay school tax until I got the patent on the land. Will I have to pay \$2 a year taxes and will I have to pay the back taxes? Have not had the homestead a year yet."

Answer.—You are liable for the taxes for 1901 and 1902, but not for the arrears, as the land was vested in the crown up to your homestead entry.

### Lawful Fence.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "If a man cultivates land adjoining a sheep range, must he, where fence law prevails, put up a fence sufficient to keep sheep out of his crop, or will the ordinary legal cattle fence protect him?"

Answer.—The owner of any "domestic animal" is liable, which includes sheep, and therefore, if the fence sufficiently complies with the law respecting cattle, it will necessarily answer for sheep."

### Homestead Conditions.

Homesteader, Sidney, Man.: "I have been told that by placing a certain number of cattle upon a homestead one can secure patent without doing breaking. I am thinking of making entry for a quarter section, upon which only about five acres can be broken,

the remainder of the land being at present covered by eloughs and thin bush. Can I make my improvements in this way?"

Answer.—We are not aware that a patent can be secured in this way, but you might write direct to the nearest Dominion Land Agent, who will have the latest regulations.

### Herding Cattle.

Subscriber, Headingley, Man.: "If A sends a herd of cattle to B to pasture and winter, and one of them strays off or dies, who should pay for the lost animal, A or B?"

Answer.—Unless it can be shown that the animal was lost through the carelessness of B he is not liable.

### Transfer of Agreement—Note by Trustees.

Subscriber, Waldheim, Sask.: "1. A bought a quarter section of land in Manitoba on the 10-year payment system. A soon sold to B, the agreement of sale being in writing. In a few months B sold to C. C did not have any writing drawn up between B and himself. C holds the original contract between the land company and A, and also has the agreement between A and B. Does C require anything further from B in order to get his deed from the land company? If so, what should C do? 2. A note is signed by trustees of a school district, but has not the seal of the district. Are the trustees, alone, liable for the payment of the note, or is the note also binding on the district?"

Answer.—1. If C is in possession and holds the original agreement, we think he could satisfy the company that he is the owner without any writing from B.

2. If the note is properly signed and otherwise regular, the school district would be liable.

### A Horse Trade.

Trader, Letellier, Man.: "A and B made an even trade of horses, no witness being present. B guarantees his horse to be sound and not to be stubborn in any way. Next day A tries his new horse and it went all right, but after leaving him in the stable for over a month without using him, the horse proved stubborn when again hitched. A then asked B to take his horse back, but B refused. The next day he offered B \$5 to trade back, but B refused. The day following A promised B \$25 to re-take his horse, which B accepted, and horses were changed back to original owners. On the next day B came to see A to secure the money, but A refused to pay, saying he had made the promise only to get the horse again. The day following B returned and took the horse again from A's place. 1. Had A the right to claim his original horse after the first trade, and if so, how should he have gone about securing possession of it? 2. Has A still the right to again take the horse from B? 3. Is B liable to prosecution as a thief for taking the horse from A's place?"

Answer.—By A promising B \$25.00 to re-take the horse, the question of guarantee is at an end. The horses being re-transferred to their original owners, a debt of \$25.00 was due to B, and for that he could only sue, and had no right to re-take the horse, but having gained re-possession, A has lost his remedy. B is not liable for theft, as there was no intention to steal.

### Seizure of Chattels.

A. B., Selkirk, Man.: "Is live stock belonging to a boy under age liable to seizure for the debts of his father?"

Answer.—If the stock really belonged to the boy, whether under or over age, it is not liable for the father's debts.

### Recovery of Claim for Work Done.

Subscriber, Wellwood, Man.: "How can I obtain payment of an account against a thrasher whose employees got work done on his machine at my shop? He would not accept the account and used abusive language, and said he did not owe me a cent, as he did not send his men to my shop to get work done. I am told he is not worth suing. What would be the best steps to take to recover payment?"

Answer.—We cannot see that he is liable to you, and, in any case, if he is not worth suing, you had better let the matter drop.

### Homestead Entry Papers.

Subscriber, Man.: "1. When the entry papers of one's homestead are lost before the deed is obtained, what should one do about it? 2. In attempting to secure cancellation of a person's homestead, some people resort to the deception of giving at the Land Titles' Office a post office which is not the homesteader's. I have heard of a P.O. being given which was twenty miles or so from the homesteader's. Thus a homestead might be cancelled and taken up without the original homesteader's knowledge. Is such deception punishable, seeing that it is played on a Government official?"

Answer.—You have to satisfy the Department of the Interior that the homestead conditions have been fulfilled by the best possible means obtainable. Fraud of any kind will generally vitiate all acts.

### Suit on a Judgment.

Subscriber, Ninga, Man.: "In 1892 A obtained a judgment against B for a small

sum. The judgment was never executed and nothing was paid and no acknowledgment made of it. Judgment was never renewed and was by law outlawed eight years ago. A now sues B to renew judgment. B enters a defence on the ground that claim is barred by statutes of limitation. Can a judgment so long outlawed be renewed in this way? Plaintiff has charged interest on judgment for the ten years as well as 10 per cent. for collecting."

Answer.—As the matter is now in court, we would not venture to give an opinion.

### Misuse of School House.

Enquirer, Southern Manitoba: "One or more taxpayers get up a dance in school house, securing consent of two of the trustees, but not by resolution. They take furniture of school out of doors, and dance all night. The company is collected from outside as well as within school district. There are taxpayers that do not want to pay taxes for such wear and damage to school room. Is it an act of misappropriation on the part of trustees to grant such a privilege? If it is, what course should be taken to stop such practice?"

Answer.—It is a case of misuse of school property and the trustees are personally liable. You might write to the Minister of Education, Winnipeg.

### Old Trail.

W. H. E., Cold Springs, Man.: "There is a road passing through my farm from north to south which was in use when I entered for homestead fifteen years ago. It is in general use yet by the public, also by the mail carrier. There is a road allowance east of my farm, but part of it is through a lake. The road allowance to the west is through a bad swamp. There is no municipal organization here, this being disorganized territory. Can I legally close above-mentioned road by fencing my place, and forbid the public from crossing my farm?"

Answer.—If the road was an old established one and one that existed on the 15th July, 1870, it is doubtful whether you could legally close it up, but if it has come into existence since then and your patent contains no reservation to the contrary, you are at liberty to close it up.

### Homestead Regulations.

Prairie Flower, Olds, Alta.: "If a person takes up a homestead in Alberta and at time of doing so has a house in which he lives a short distance from same, can the homestead be held by doing improvements, without living on the place, not being in a position at present to take up residence? Have wife and family?"

Answer.—If the homesteader lives on land adjoining belonging to him or to his father, it will be a sufficient residence.

### Fence Law.

Subscriber, Umatilla, Man.: "In a recent issue you state: 'In Manitoba no one is compelled to fence his property and the owner of cattle is liable for trespass.' 1. Has a municipal council power to compel an owner to fence his property? 2. When a municipal council passes a by-law making a fence law for the municipality, is all unfenced land common property? 3. If cattle trespass and destroy property on unfenced land in a municipality where there is a fence by-law, is the owner of the cattle liable for the damages done?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes.

### Homestead Improvements.

Novice, Harperville, Man.: "A takes up a homestead and builds a house and stable, living one year on the place. He then sells his right to B. B stays on the farm for a number of years, and sells his right, if any, to C. C makes application to get the place cancelled and gets it cancelled and pays the Government for the improvements. Can C come back on B for what he had paid B, and what way will C have to go about it to get his money back from B?"

Answer.—C has no legal claim on B for the improvements.

### Private Road.

J. F., Pincher Creek, Alta.: "1. A has northeast quarter of a section, and B comes in and finds coal on the southwest quarter. Can B claim a road through A's homestead? 2. Can B, who runs the mine, force A to give him a trail through A's quarter upon B paying for the amount of land, if A does not want a trail through his place at all?"

Answer.—1. B has no better right over A's land than any other individual. 2. B cannot force A to sell a road, or anything else, against his will.

### Cattle By-Law.

Enquirer, Thunder Hill, Man.: "In your issue of January 20th, in reply to Enquirer, you say, 'In Manitoba no one is compelled to fence his property and the owner of cattle is liable for trespass.' Now, the Municipality of Swan River, in passing By-law No. 5, says, 'Horses and cattle (except stallions and bulls) may run at large in Wards 4, 5 and 6, between sunrise and sunset, from the 15th of April to the 1st day of December.' There are similar laws in other parts of Manitoba. This part of Manitoba is principally settled by settlers from Ontario and people from the States, who would like to comply with the

law, but when the press differs as to what is the law, a part of the people believe in the provincial law and others believe in the municipal law rules, it is liable to cause no end of trouble and litigation. Will you please inform us if the municipality have the right to pass such a law as mentioned above?"

Answer.—Municipal law is provincial law and, consequently, cannot conflict. A municipality has power to pass a by-law for allowing certain cattle to run at large, or, in other words, if they are found on the highways and unsettled parts, they will not be liable to be impounded, the owners running the risk of an action for trespass at the hands of those whose property is affected. The by-law is a mere qualification of the pound by-law.

## True Business Principles in Feeding.

The true principle of feeding is in the production of the best possible animal at the least possible cost, that is, cost of feed, time and labor, for these represent money and when the animal that is being fed is finished his value is considered from a money standpoint.

If food is used that could have been sold for the price obtainable for the finished product, the time and labor is lost. For instance, if a calf is fed whole milk the production will undoubtedly be a fine healthy and valuable animal, at the same time the butter fat that has been consumed during the process of production will greatly reduce the margin of profit if it does not wipe it out altogether, and without a substantial margin of profit a man is better off of business. Reasoning in this way, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the feeding of whole milk is not consistent with true business principles.

This being so, the practical man must look for something to replace the qualities that have been taken out of the whole milk. The addition of heavy rich meals make matters worse, for they add to the difficulty of assimilation, and it is the qualities that go to assist assimilation that are lacking in the separated milk.

Herbageum is the most practical and economical solution of the problem. A 50 cent package of Herbageum will make 1½ tons of separated milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs and it may also be fed to great advantage with whey.

It is the practical man who applies business principles to feeding who tests matters of this kind, and the practical man who gives Herbageum a fair test is always satisfied. A case in point is that of Mr. J. S. Fancy, of New Germany, N.S., who writes as follows:—"I cannot speak too highly in praise of Herbageum for calves. Skim milk with it equals new milk for them; in fact, is better; for I think they do better in bone and muscle and develop better than with new milk without it." Mr. Cyrus Shaw, of New Perth, P.E.I., another man who has tested this matter, gives results as follows:—"Last spring we used Herbageum with our calves with skim milk, a teaspoonful to a gallon of the milk, and they were equally fine as if they had had the pure new milk."

In almost every town and village in Canada there are one or more merchants who sell Herbageum. The Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt, Canada, are the Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiry in connection with the matter we have been considering. (Advt.)

## Brick Machines

Write for Catalogue and

Prices.

THE BURRIDGE COMPANY

Office and Warehouse: 132 Princess St.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Machinery and Modern Farming.

According to their lights and in proportion to their opportunities there have been as good farmers in Canada in the past as it would be easy to find to-day. But the farmer who is to lead in the staple productions of Canada now and henceforth is the man who, by natural aptitude, training and continuous experience, has found out how he can most advantageously use for his individual requirements the most suitable of the numerous mechanical devices that are offered for his use and approval. In all his essential qualities the man of twenty-five years ago was not inferior to the man of to-day. But look at the change made in the interval by machinery adapted to farm uses.

The modern mould board plow is one of the most perfect implements of its kind, and there are hundreds of men who can do work with that implement that they have good reason to be proud of. But a two-horse plow and a 12-ft. harrow are too slow for the West, and there are indications that both implements will for many purposes be displaced by more effective appliances capable of doing double the work with one man to guide them. The front rank man now drives a four-horse team, and by and by something still more effective may take their place in whole or in part.

In Britain, where progressive machinery was always welcomed, the horse-power threshing machine had to give way to the stationary engine, still found on every first-rate farm; but in the West we don't carry the grain to the machine; we take the machine to the grain, and from the feeding to the building of the straw pile machinery does the trick and the men are set free for more profitable work.

It is not only in the field that the seeder and binder and separator simplify the cost of production. We fit up on our barns a windmill that will pump our water, grind our coarse grain, chaff our rough feed, saw our wood, and do other odd jobs. On one farm we find it all a good man can do to give proper attention to 50 or 60 head of stock; the next man along can, by the help of modern appliances, give still better attention to 160 head. This is not froth, but fact, and can be proven.

And what of the man who handles the machine? He is better fed, housed and paid, and there is less of heartless drudgery in his work than ever before. Brain power and not brute strength is the dominant factor in modern farming. Brain and muscle in well-adjusted relations, using wisely and well the mechanical and scientific achievements of the men who have devoted themselves to those special lines, are the master forces conducive to the advancement and continued prosperity of the new West, and he will be found in the front ranks of the future, who, by inherited faculty and adequate training, can best apply to the problems of the field and stock-yard those two more than ever before valuable elements in western progress.

—Indian Head is asking to be given the status of a town.

—Canadian cement manufacturers are asking for an increase in the duty on cement from 12½ to 20 cents per bushel.

## DON'T THROW THEM AWAY

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of

## Pay Roll Chewing Tobacco.

Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

## Tags are Good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903

Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.



### Baby enjoys his bath

all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use

### BABY'S OWN SOAP

It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.

Don't use imitations on Baby.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.  
MONTREAL. 3-2

Thos. Daly, Clover Bar, Alta., has received a commemorative diploma for the oats which took first prize at the Paris Exposition and which were afterwards sent to Glasgow.

## LUMBAGO CURED

A Serious Case of this Painful Disease is Restored to Good Health.

Satisfactory Improvement Leads to a Continued Treatment which Results in a Complete Cure—An Interesting Story which will no doubt Profit Anyone Suffering with Lumbago.

Holyrood, Ont. (Special).—Mr. Bat. Pinnell, of this place, has for the past two years been a great sufferer with that most painful and stubborn disease—Lumbago.

The pain he suffered was almost beyond description and many were the medicines and treatments he used to try and get some relief. However, nothing he could find seemed to help him in the least, and he became very downhearted.

At last someone suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills and Mr. Pinnell, although very skeptical, thought he would make one more trial for a cure and began to use them.

The first box did not do him very much good, but after he had used part of the second he began to feel a change for the better, so he kept on until he had used in all seven boxes, when he was delighted to find that every symptom of the Lumbago had entirely disappeared.

His general health is much improved and he feels better to-day than he has for years.

To say that Mr. Pinnell is pleased does not begin to express it. Only those who have suffered as he did with this very painful disease can understand the extreme satisfaction of one who has found a complete cure and restoration to health and strength.

Lumbago is a direct result of disordered kidneys and should always be treated as a Kidney Disease.

Efforts to cure or even relieve by outward applications are invariably unsuccessful. Rubbing may in itself for the time being produce a little relief, but in order to secure a complete cure it is absolutely necessary to go right to the root of the trouble.

The Kidneys must be restored to their normal condition. This is just what Dodd's Kidney Pills do, and this done the Lumbago very soon leaves, for without diseased Kidneys there can be no Lumbago.

## NEW CATALOGUE

—OF—

## Spring and Summer Sports

JUST READY.

It is more attractive than ever in both appearance and prices. Mailed to any address.

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO.,  
WINNIPEG.

## Do You Use TWINE?

Any five or more farmers can by clubbing together secure their twine from the

## Walkerton Binder Twine Co., Limited,

at a SAVING of about \$2.50 per hundred pounds. We have arranged to ship in car lots to most of the leading points in Manitoba and the N. W. T., thus securing best railway rates, and will prepay freight to your station on three ton lots or over. **This Twine is equal to any on the market.**

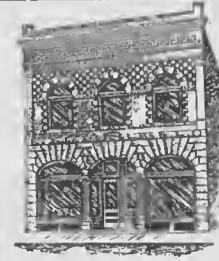
Farmers' paper payable November 1, 1902, accepted by us. Send for conditions, prices and samples to our agent,

J. F. DERMERT,  
Box 66, Brandon, Man.



### MAGIC LANTERN

with powerful adjustable lenses, showing 72 comic views of boys and girls, men and women, wild animals, etc. given for selling at 10c. each only 1 doz. gold-topped ivory backed lever Collar Buttons. **They are easy to sell.** Everybody needs them. Write for Buttons. Sell them, return the money, and receive this splendid Magic Lantern, and outfit, all charges paid. You can make lots of money giving Magic Lantern shows. **GOLDALOID CO., BOX 808, TORONTO.**



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## Fish Bros. Wagon Co.,

Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,  
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



15,670 lbs.

E. Coppock Implement Co., San Jose, Cal.

Alviso, Cal., Dec. 19, 1901.

Gentlemen: I send my 2½ inch Fish Bros. wagon, which I bought of you in August, 1900, to your store that you might have a photograph of same, although the load now on the wagon is much smaller than many loads I have hauled. I have had no other opportunity to have the wagon photographed. I have hauled on this wagon as high as 15,670 pounds. I have often drawn from Alviso, a distance of seven (7) miles, as high as 14,000 pounds. The wagon runs light and has given first-class satisfaction.

(Signed) C. L. FOSGATE.





In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray compiled since last issue:—

#### Impounded.

Stuartburn, Man.—One red and white heifer, about one year old. J. F. Reid, 10, 2, 5e.

#### Lost.

Weyburn, Assa.—About May 13th, 1901, bay mare, weight about 900 lbs., white stripe on face and three white feet, indistinct brand resembling the letter M on right shoulder. A suitable reward given. Wm. Hudson.

Newdale, Man.—Black mare, aged 17 years, some grey hair in head, right hind foot white. Reward will be given. Henry Miller. 8-9.

#### Estray.

Maple Creek, Assa.—Came into my bunch 13 months ago, one roan cow, branded A B (reversed), a wild range cow. Arthur Blythman.

## CONSUMPTION

### Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

# FREE.

Do you cough?  
Do your lungs pain you?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
Do you spit up phlegm?  
Does your head ache?  
Is your appetite bad?  
Are your lungs delicate?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale and thin?  
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

#### FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

#### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

#### EGGS

Eggs of Wild Bronze Turkey hens, \$3.00 per 10, mated with wild gobbler. Barred Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13. M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.

#### LOST

Brandon, Man.—Sorrel gelding, two years old, white hind legs and a narrow white stripe in face. Wm. M. Stewart.

#### FOR SALE

For Sale—12 good pure-bred Barred Rock hens, price \$1.00 each; pair silver Wyandottes \$2.50; two Wild Bronze Gobblers; Vegetable seeds, 4 packets, 15 cents. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man.

#### Calgary Sale Catalogue Ready.

In our last issue attention was called to the bright prospects for the annual auction sale of pure-bred cattle at Calgary. The official catalogue of cattle to be sold is now ready for distribution, and a glance through it shows that in all 50 breeders from all parts of the Territories are contributing animals. There are 12 head of Aberdeen Angus cattle, 3 Ayrshires, 15 Herefords, 135 Shorthorns bulls and 39 Shorthorn cows. This means a large sale, and those desirous of securing good bulls should not miss the opportunity of attending this sale, and especially so when single fare rates will prevail on the rail-ways from all points west of Regina and that all animals purchased will be delivered free to purchaser's nearest station west of Moose Jaw. As these animals have all been bred in the West or been here long enough to be acclimatized they are of greater value to the rancher and stock breeder than Ontario stock. It is worthy of note that only about 40 of the 135 Shorthorn bulls are yearlings (the most of them being about 14 months' old), while the balance are largely around two years old, with a few three-year-olds and a sprinkling of older ones.

When one takes in the spring stallion show, the annual meetings of the Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations and the Agricultural Societies' convention it makes the week at Calgary one that should not be missed.

#### Convention Week at Calgary.

May 14th—Spring stallion show.  
May 14th—Spring cattle show.  
May 14th—Evening: Stockmen's banquet.  
May 15th—10 a. m.: Auction sale of cattle.  
May 15th—Evening: Public meeting.  
May 16th—Morning: Annual meeting of the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.  
May 16th—Afternoon and evening: Annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association.  
May 17th—Morning: Organization meeting of the Territorial Sheep Breeders.  
May 17th—Afternoon and evening: Convention of Agricultural Societies' delegates.

Intending delegates will purchase one full fare single ticket to Calgary and take a standard certificate or receipt for it. This will be signed by the secretary at Calgary and will entitle the holder to a return ticket free of charge.

The following amendments have been proposed under Section 29 of the constitution of the Horse Breeders' Association.

1. To eliminate from the third line of Section 3 of the constitution the two words "five directors."
2. To make provision for the affiliation of Territorial agricultural societies, to be represented by a duly appointed representative.

—In view of the tremendous increase that there is bound to be in western traffic, the C. P. R. is reported to have placed an order for cars and locomotives to the value of \$5,000,000, all to be delivered in August. It is to be hoped that this news is true. We are afraid, however, that, even if placed, such an order cannot be filled. The rush to this country is so great, and the development will be so rapid that we doubt if by the most strenuous efforts the C. P. R. can overtake in so short a time the work there is to do, and another year will see but little improvement upon the past. It is impossible to do now in twelve months what should have been done in five years.

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

#### Long Keeping Butter.

On page 218 of our last issue we gave the experience of an American butter-maker on the prevention of mould in butter. The Elgin Butter Tub Co. has recently issued a small pamphlet containing the experience of other practical men along the same line. Practically all of them agree that salt properly applied to the tub and its lining is a sure preventive of mould. One of these makers, M. B. Chapman, butter-maker at Dover, makes a salt paste about as thick as cream and covers the inside of each tub thoroughly with the paste; he then sets the tubs back and lets them stand until ready to fill. His tubs do not get such a hard soaking, but still they are good weight and do not leak, and never show a speck of mold.

At the commencement of a new season every feasible plan of butter keeping should be investigated and put to a practical test as the season advances. We therefore give the experience of a lady contributor to the Scottish Farmer along the same line. She says: "Early last season it occurred to me to try an experiment for the purpose of testing different methods of potting butter (for winter use) at that season of the year when it is most plentiful and prices consequently unremunerative. According to the 3rd of June, when butter was selling at 14 cents per lb. (a very low price for Scotland) the first churning was salted, and by the end of the month two jars of 25 lbs. each were tied down and set aside. In one case the most usual mode was followed, the butter being thoroughly washed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of fine salt to each pound worked well into it, and the butter worked once again — after standing 24 hours—to remove the free brine, and, finally, carefully packed in a sound jar, with a layer of dry salt laid on before tying down. In the second case the butter was salted unwashed and  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. salt was allowed to every pound. In every other respect the butter in both jars was made under the same conditions. On the 5th of August the jars were opened and the butter tested by a highly competent judge, and his verdict was that the washed butter was superior in flavor to the unwashed, but gave it as his opinion that the difference was accounted for by the amount of salt used in the two cases, and recommended that another time the allowance of salt be the same in both, the quantity to be somewhat less than that given when the butter was cured unwashed. From time to time the two samples were tested, and, strange to say, the unwashed butter steadily improved as time went on; the only change noticeable in the other jar being a deterioration in color. By the end of February the unwashed was unhesitatingly pronounced the better sample. In color, especially, it was far ahead of the other, and the flavor was more natural, giving one the idea that, could the saltiness be removed, it would taste almost like summer butter. To the last both curings have kept in excellent condition, not only for cooking, but for table use."

Judging from the prices paid for and the prizes won by his offspring, the Beaufort bull, Royal Star, is about the most noteworthy sire in Britain today. He is of Collynie breeding and was bought there by Lord Lovat five years ago. He has in him the best blood of Aberdeenshire Shorthorns. On the dam's side William of Orange and Heir of Englishman, and by the sire from Norseman and Athabasca. For the last three years his stock has been rising on the market, some of them selling at fancy prices to Argentina. One of them, Alastair, was bought by Mr. Duthie for the Collynie herd. Viceroy, another of them, was champion at the Inverness show, and sold very cheap at \$1,250. Beaufort Pride 3rd, imported by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, was female champion of the Highland Show. The latest success of Royal Star blood was the sale of four of his get at Birmingham, as recorded in our last issue, at an average of \$1,358.

# RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belt and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.

Learn how I have after 33 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.

Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc. only causes a firmer hold by my Automatic Pad.

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Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure. CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th St., New York City.

I have no agents. My services secured only by applying directly to me.

#### The U. S. Hen.

A census report states that four-fifths of the farms in the U.S. keep poultry. The numbers are as follows:—Fowls, 233,598,085; turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863; ducks, 4,807,358. In this census nothing under three months old was counted.

Iowa leads the states in the number of chickens. Illinois is second. Texas leads in the number of turkeys, Missouri is second. Kentucky leads in the number of geese. Missouri second. Iowa raises the largest number of ducks, Illinois second. Iowa reports the largest value of poultry on hand June 1st, 1900—\$6,535,464. Illinois is second, with \$6,415,033. Illinois reports the largest value of poultry raised in 1899—\$11,307,599; Iowa second, with \$9,491,819. Iowa reported the greatest number of eggs produced—99,621,920 dozen. Illinois reports the second largest number—86,402,670 doz.

The eggs produced in 1899 were 1,293,819,186 dozen, against 819,722,916 dozen in 1889. An increase in the number of eggs produced, rather than an increase in the number of different kinds of fowls, marks the progress of this branch of the industry. The value of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, was \$85,794,996; the value of poultry raised in 1899 was \$136,891,877, and the value of eggs produced in 1899 was \$144,286,158. The total income derived by the farmers from their poultry industry in 1899, representing the total value of the eggs produced, as well as the poultry raised, was \$281,178,035. This total makes the poultry business one of the largest connected with agriculture.

Healthfulness in a flock depends upon many things—cleanliness, proper temperature, a proper range, good drinking water, and most of all upon proper food, the food which most nearly approaches that the hen would get in her natural state. The greatest mistake made in feeding poultry is overlooking the need of protein—that food element which makes flesh and bone and blood and in the hen enters largely into the making of the egg. On the range, in the summer time, the hen manages to pick up worms and bugs which supply this needed food. In the winter and spring or upon a limited range, the poultry keeper must supply this food. Experience has proven that fresh cut bone is the most economical as well as the most satisfactory form in which animal food may be fed to poultry. It most nearly takes the place of the bugs and worms the hen gobbles up so eagerly.

Percy, Apl. 12th, 1902.

Your paper is the best paper I have read for the last 15 years, would not be without it at any price.—W. H. BRYCE.

#### STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

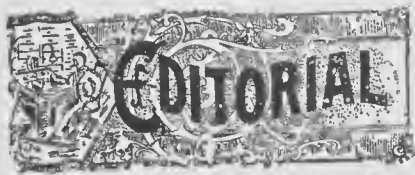
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 21, 1902.



## THE HEDGE FENCE LIBEL SUIT.

In last issue we gave an impartial account of the trial in the libel suit brought by the Hedge and Wire Fence Co. against The Nor-West Farmer. In that account we stated that the Hedge Fence Co. had been awarded damages of \$1 and that the judge would decide later the matter of costs. This has been done, and our readers will be pleased to know that the judge has saddled the Hedge Fence Co. with costs of the court. The decision could not have been more favorable to us and amply justifies the course we have taken in the benefit of our readers.

## THE WESTWARD RUSH OF THE PIONEER.

Every day almost we read of farmers of ten or fifteen years' experience in the grain growing districts of Manitoba selling out to "go ranching" some hundreds of miles further west. At the same time we are hearing of ranchers with ten years' valuable experience in that line of enterprise being crowded out by homestead settlers. The better the country has been in the past for their special uses the more certain are they to lose it at short notice. The present season will at many points see a positive revolution in the situation of many men who have up to this date had the run of large areas at a merely nominal rent. It seems a great hardship when a man has got together a herd and provided the buildings necessary for his business to be forced to make way for strangers, often aliens in manners and speech. But so long as the policy of free grant settlement prevails there is no escape.

South of Calgary, and in other districts as well, ranchers, who realize the value of the land under their feet and possess at the same time keen business forecast, are buying considerable stretches and so protecting themselves to some extent from the encroachments of the homesteader. Of course such a policy is expensive when contrasted with the trifling charges made in the past by the Dominion Government. But it is more than likely that in ten years' time all that land will be worth double what is now asked for it, and meantime security of tenure is a valuable consideration. Where a portion of this purchased land is used to produce grain and improved grasses there are large possibilities for improvement in the stock carried, for good feed during the first winter will make the calves from well-bred bulls worth fully \$5 to \$8

more as yearlings than those that take their chances of a few days' semi-starvation once or twice in a bad season. There is no better winter feed in the world than the naturally cured grasses of the Northwest, but no one knows when a rapid change of temperature may freeze the snow, so as to put young stock on a starvation diet at the very time when they are most in need of generous treatment. It seems to us that for the rancher in all the best districts of the West the only future safeguard will be judicious and extensive purchase of areas on which partial cultivation will double the value of the inferior lands surrounding.

For the eastern farmer going west the self-same policy, perhaps on a smaller scale, must be decided on, and the sooner the better. Big as the country is, the vacant land that to-day seems limitless in extent may be in a few years, perhaps a few months, laid hold on by the free homesteader or the American speculator and the scarcely established rancher driven out to make room for them, and where will that pilgrim then find a resting place for himself and his herds?

## REGULATING THE SEED BUSINESS.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Our Supply of Some Foreign Grown Seeds," will be found an article by G. H. Clark, B. S. A., Chief of the Seed Division in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In his letter the writer advocates a more thorough regulation by the government of the seed business than at present prevails. It is certainly true that in the buying of such foreign grown seeds as we are now commonly using the purchaser is exposed in a very peculiar way, as no farmer, however clever he may be, can be perfectly certain that some of the classes of seeds which he requires to buy are really first-class or absolutely pure.

When we think of the dangers from foreign weed seeds to which we are exposed, and remember that stink weed, Canada thistle, almost all the mustards, and, in fact, nearly the entire catalogue of our present field pests, have come to us from other countries, we may surely conclude that our importations of this character have made up a list already sufficiently long. There is, of course, at present a regulation prohibiting the offering for sale of seeds which contain foul weeds, but we think a good many of the farmers will agree with us that the safety which it is supposed to secure for the tiller of the soil is really more nominal than actual. If a man buys and sows rape seed, for example, and finds to his grief that he gets a pretty good sprinkling of wild mustard—as not infrequently occurs—what is he going to do about it?

Official interference in this as in any other matter may easily be carried to too great lengths, but The Farmer is of the opinion that all importers of certain kinds of foreign-grown seeds (some of the root crop seeds at least) should be required to furnish samples for testing purposes at Ottawa, and should further be required to place their goods upon the market in sealed packages properly stamped with the name of importer and the season during which the seed was grown. This would enable farmers to discriminate much more readily, when buying from the local merchant, between seeds of reliable and unreliable firms than is possible at present. The responsibility for the purity of seed sold in this way should not then be made to fall upon the local merchant, but rather upon the seedsmen. The merchant, however, who attempted to hold over seeds from one year to another could not pass it upon the farmer as being perfectly fresh.

The question of guaranteeing the germinating powers of seeds or the quality of stock from which they were grown is a matter very much more difficult to handle. Germinating vigor may be impaired by the local dealer by carelessly

storing in damp places, and quality could never be graded. The reputation of firms placing poor seed upon the market would, however, be hazarded to such an extent that these matters would then pretty largely look after themselves.

## CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION.

In every line of production there must always be greater economy and profit when the producers are grouped as close together as possible. In manufacturing, for example, the modern tendency is for all who produce certain leading lines to concentrate their factories. In some cases there may be obvious natural advantages which allure enterprise to definite points, but whatever be the primary attraction, the grouping of the factories conduces to their permanent success. For one thing all the producers of details required in the business gather where their specialties are most in request.

This principle holds good in every line of farming production. Dairying is much more profitable and therefore much more followed when there is a factory with abundant milk supply within a five-mile radius than where its patrons are scattered over three times the area. Besides other drawbacks the mere cost of collection is practically doubled and the value of the raw material reduced in proportion. The same principle works, though to a lesser extent, in the marketing of grain. The growth of the grain itself is mainly influenced by the soil, climate and skill of the workman, but it never fails that whenever there is abundance of good grain there will be keen competition among buyers and prices paid on the highest scale.

The local market for cattle is another illustration of the same principle. Within the last few years there has risen a lively demand for young stockers to go to the ranchers of Alberta and Dakota. And wherever a carload of the best class of cattle can be easily got together prices are away up. Only the other day we had a reliable report of a sale near Oak Lake at which ten calves, now perhaps averaging 12 months old, well bred and well done too, sold at \$28.50. But if a dealer, instead of getting the lot in that way, had been forced to collect them in two and threes, he would have offered for the same beasts about \$10 per head less.

We talk of cattle rearing here and are making a modest beginning. Contrast our four thousand stockers a year ago with the turnover at Fort Worth, Texas. There is a Cattle Raisers' Association down there, and a fortnight ago they met and sold their year's crop to buyers from the northern pastures. One rancher with a Spanish name sold 25,000 head. More ordinary lots ran from 7,000 down to 1,000, and in the week 175,000 head were disposed of. The two great factors to this marvellous expansion of business have been improved breeding and concentration of business. If our cattle raising on Manitoba farms and Alberta ranches is to bring the profit it ought to and might do, we must do exactly the same thing. The man who has ten or twenty well-bred and properly cared for calves to sell will get \$10 a head more for them than dealers are now able to pay for present sorts collected by present methods.

One of the able institute speakers sent out by the Territorial Government within the last few weeks is Dan. Drummond, a pretty shrewd Eastern cattleman. At a recent meeting he said on this same point that animals of the beef breeds only should be kept and that it was of the greatest importance that a pure-bred sire should head the herd. The additional value of the progeny of a good pure-bred sire over that of a mongrel would more than cover the extra cost of the former in one year. He considered it an important feature that breeders in one section of the country should go in for the raising of one breed and adhere closely to the breed

selected. Buyers would then be put to less expense in visiting the herds and higher prices would be received. A farmer keeping 40 cows could reckon on \$15 a head for their calves alone, and by a little dexterous management a good deal more than this could be realized. Mr. Drummond is not a talker merely, and what he has to say will go anywhere.

—P. Gallagher & Sons are asking permission of the city to build an abattoir close to that of Gordon, Ironside & Fares.

—The Provincial Government has made a sale of 80,000 acres of land to Nebraska capitalists, who propose settling a large number of Mennonites, who have been farming in Nebraska, upon them. The lands are near Lake Manitoba.

—The farmers of the West will be pleased to learn that the Dominion Government has stipulated, when the C. P. R. were given the privilege of issuing \$20,000,000 more stock, that the company were to spend \$9,000,000 of it in rolling stock, while the balance is to be spent in machine shops, yard capacity, double tracking, etc. As this stock must be sold at par, it means that the whole of the twenty millions will be spent upon the road itself.

—R. Lake, M.P.P., introduced in the Assembly at Regina a resolution condemning the C. P. R. for its inability to move out Territorial grain and the attitude it took in the matter of shipping out grain over other routes. He also called on the Dominion Government to take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar state of affairs as a repetition of last year's troubles would be most disastrous to the country.

## GOOD LIVING

Quite often results in bad health, because what is termed "good living" is usually the gratification of the palate without reference to the nutrition of the body. Where the good liver is a business man



and rises from a full meal to plunge at once into work requiring mental effort the result is almost sure to be disastrous, because digestion draws upon the same nervous forces which are employed in thought. In time the stomach becomes diseased, the processes of digestion and nutrition are imperfectly performed and there is a physical breakdown.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It eliminates the effete poisonous matter which originates in the system as a consequence of imperfect digestion. It gives sound health to the whole body.

"I wish to say to the world that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass. "Prior to September, 1897, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September, 1897, to take Dr. Pierce's medicine, and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## JOINT STOCK HAIL INSURANCE.

In our March 20th issue we briefly reviewed the history of western hail insurance in the Province of Manitoba, in order to show how courageous the Government of the Territories was when it undertook to pass into law a simple tentative measure of general hail insurance. Some objection has been taken to that review in that we did not notice, even in so short a sketch of this question, a stock company that was carrying on a hail insurance business in the province. We may say that this review was written from what might be termed a "mutual" standpoint with the idea of showing how the Manitoba Government had dealt with this important question as compared with the Territorial one. Viewing the situation in this way it is easy to see how the part played by a stock company would be overlooked. There are, no doubt, many farmers who prefer a fixed rate of insurance to the sliding one of mutual companies and the establishment of a joint stock company doing a hail insurance business upon well-known insurance lines marks a new era in hail insurance in the province. It stands to the credit of the promoters of the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., of Wawanesa, that they launched their scheme just when hail insurance was not in the best of favor. That their faith in hail insurance as it could be carried on by a stock company was sound has been justified by the success which has crowned their efforts since 1899. They now offer two new plans for the approval of their patrons. Hitherto their first-class risk was at 17½c. an acre; now they have added one at 15c., and another at 12½c. As the insurance is \$5 per acre the last rate is only 2½%—a very fair comparison with any mutual company, besides, the risk carries the company's guarantee to pay all losses in full.

## IMMIGRATION BOOM.

The great crop of the last season, the fertility of our lands and their low price, or no price at all to the man who undertakes to do homestead duties, have been proclaimed wherever black print and capable agents could carry the tidings. There can be no doubt about it that a boom is on and the rush of newcomers greater and earlier than it has ever been before. The extraordinary weather that up till the outbreak of the last storm prevailed all over the Northwest was another encouraging feature and the immigration of this year is two months ahead of what we have been accustomed to.

This was all very alluring and at first sight very attractive—but the blizzard came. Unnaturally fine weather in mid-winter is one of the surest forecasts of a blizzard; it is simply a case of cause and effect. That blizzard, with all its ugly features, was a blessing in disguise. It has soaked the land and laid up for us in countless pools and reservoirs a store of water for the future needs of our stock. Much of the melted snow has run off the frozen ground, but enough is left to prepare the seed bed for a satisfactory sowing. A few more days and a lot of wheat would have been sown, with the almost certainty of getting chilled or frozen later in the season. Now the land is waiting for the long days of sunshine and real spring, the seed that would have dwindled or perished outright will make more growth in a week than it could have done in a month of all sorts of weather, and the ugly blizzard has done more to keep us right in our spring work and prepare the land for that work than three weeks of sunshine could have done.

But what of the new comers? Well, if they came to a fool's paradise, they have had a timely reminder that there is no such place on earth. The land is as good as ever and the climate no worse. It is more profitable to have a late winter in the end of March than a much later and more injurious one in

the middle of May. Besides, this is no country for hot-house plants. The people who have it in them to contribute their fair share to the making of the new West will have their fairy visions dissolved to nerve them for the work that lies ahead of them, and sober purpose will take the place of noonday dreams. Instead of being daunted by the blizzard and the floods which followed, the most of the new settlers from the south are rather pleased than otherwise, as it was a sure indication to them that there would be plenty of moisture for the crops. So the reports of the floods, instead of damaging the country, as many thought when the reports went out, have been a blessing in disguise in more ways than one. Every day brings new contingents of settlers, and of a worthy class, too.

## LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

We have recently received letters, principally from the MacGregor district, making charges against the administration of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co.

We are occasionally told when we refuse to publish one-sided statements and libellous charges that our reason for so doing is the fact that one or other of these companies has paid, or means to pay us when it can collect a few dollars, a little money for advertising in *The Farmer*. In reply to this insinuation we have just to say that no amount of inducement in this form would tempt us to advertise any business whose genuineness we have reason to doubt.

With reference to the question of live stock insurance we may state frankly that we do not believe in it. For one thing, the "moral hazard," as it is called by insurance men, is too great. When a hail storm strikes a district we know exactly what to blame for the destruction caused. The owner is not guilty of contributory negligence, and the only thing to be considered is the extent of his loss. If the same man's barn is burnt or his horse dies, he may in rare cases be criminally contributory to the loss. In many cases he may have been reckless because the insurance would more than cover the loss. Some fire insurance companies here make few losses because their agents are warned not to insure the property of men with a clouded record. The "moral hazard" is thus reduced to a minimum, and only unavoidable losses have to be paid for.

But a man may insure a worn out plug, or one tainted with swamp fever, or a broncho of the worst type worth about \$20 for as much as a really good horse. If they are insured at \$100 each and die the owner gets \$75, which is twice or thrice the actual value of the lost animal. Direct fraud may be attempted and is difficult of detection. We heard the other day, not from an interested party, of the case of two relations; one of whom was insured, the other not. A horse of the uninsured lot took sick and was transferred to the other farm, a healthy animal from the insured lot being exchanged for it. The sick horse died. Who can detect the fraud? Not certainly the agent of the company that insured it.

But while objecting on general principles to live stock insurance, we must in the meantime try to find out the real bearing of the complaints sent to us. We have found that the management of this particular company has seen reason to be more wary in settling claims than it was at first. It may now be too cautious. We cannot tell. But if the honest members of a mutual insurance company are to be protected, it is the duty of the directors and their manager to avoid paying claims until they feel fully justified in doing so.

One point more. This particular company has paid \$7,500 for losses and has now \$15,000 of unpaid assessments standing on its books. If there are 20 near hand members in arrears, say \$2 to \$5 each, and all of these resolve to defer making payment till they see

whether the company will pay double the value of the last broncho that got hanged in its halter, where is the money to come from to pay for it?

This is a purely mutual company. If its members are not satisfied with the policy of its directors, or the conduct of its manager, they have a very simple remedy. They can, if in good standing, combine to fire the whole lot at the next general meeting, and put in men whom they think more capable. Meantime they must pay their assessments if losses are to be paid for.

—Three weddings were recently celebrated in the Galician colony at Pleasant Home, north of Stonewall. The names of the contracting parties were as follows: Mikolaj Komorancki to Kenka Kajry; Tornaj Teourski to Anna Po'atek; Olna Slofaniszyn to Antonia Iwsmell.

—The idea of having the Canadian coronation arch covered with wheat is a sensible one, as it will advertise this country in a new and striking way. We have had enough advertising as "Our Lady of the Snows." We want something that will tend to illustrate our true value and thus attract immigration. One carload of wheat sheaves has been forwarded from Manitoba. Several more are to follow.

—The New York Stock Exchange and Chamber of Commerce have extended invitations to the Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince to attend the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce. It is said that King Edward has given his sanction.

—Law is a fearful mystery. Here is a sample case in point. A gentleman bought in London, England, an evening wrap for his wife, which, if not approved, was to be exchanged for another. But the judge decided that unless there was distinct proof of such an agreement, written evidence always preferred, the purchase was completed and the buyer liable. One more warning of the folly of relying on verbal agreements.

—Cecil Rhodes left a fortune of \$25,000,000. A certain amount of this is left to establish scholarships at Oxford, England, to be known as colonial scholarships. Two of them will be offered each state and territory in the Union, while Germany is to have five, nomination to be by the Emperor. The idea Rhodes had in this was. First, putting the youth of England in intimate touch with what he termed the two most progressive nations of the world, so that they might be broadened and spurred to more strenuous efforts. Secondly, bringing the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better international understanding. It is likely that each province in Canada will share the same as each state to the south of us.

—Now that the tariff is not a political issue, the Minneapolis Tribune is free to make the following statement in connection with the talk of getting Canadian wheat in free of duty to grind at Minneapolis mills: "The duty on wheat never has had the least effect on the price since we began to export it, though it has been retained to make the farmer believe he was getting some direct benefit out of protection. Our export wheat is sold in the world's market in competition, not only with the cheap-grown wheat of Canada, but with the cheaper-grown wheat of India and Argentina. The price made there makes the price here, and removal of the duty would not change it." We wish all our American cousins thought so. Free access to the American market would be a great boon to Western Canadian wheat growers.

## GRAIN ACT IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

One of the last acts of the recent session of the Territorial Assembly was to adopt, unanimously, a resolution brought forward by Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, the Commissioner of Agriculture, "that the House request the Federal Government to amend the Elevator Act to provide that when there is an undue spread between the street and track prices of wheat, the commissioner may order that all cars placed at such station shall be located at any elevator, the manager of which is prepared to pay the proper price, or placed at the disposal of farmers and independent buyers, to be loaded on the track."

In support of his motion, Mr. Bulyea maintained that the elevator owners had, last winter, taken undue advantage of the blockade situation by unduly depressing the price of wheat to the extent of 5 cents a bushel below its fair value, sometimes even more. The existence of combination was denied, but the enquiries made by the Manitoba Government had clearly proven, to him at least, that there was such a combination and that the farmers lost to the extent he stated. One cent a bushel meant an aggregate of \$125,000 to the farmers of the Territories. He thought a spread of 3 to 4 cents should cover all risks and costs. He wanted to see independent buyers go on the market, and get a fair chance when there. His motion was a rather heroic one, but was justified by last winter's experience.

J. W. McConnell, in seconding the motion, said this question was next to the railway problem the most important that the Northwest had to grapple with. There were unsatisfactory provisions in the Elevator Act. For one thing, he thought the restrictions on flat warehouses most oppressive. He wanted the wheat trade thrown wide open. A. S. Rosenroll wanted to give credit to the C. P. R. for the efforts they had recently made to relieve the blockade.

It was afterwards agreed to alter the resolution so as to cover all grains and not wheat only.

One or two points in the above discussion are worthy of some notice here.

It must be clear to every man conversant with wheat handling that an up-to-date modern elevator can handle grain cheaper than is possible by any other method. Elgin Farmers' Elevator has this season, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, turned over 400,000 bushels, and, with skilled managers and directors, such elevators should fill the bill. If only one elevator exists at a small station and there is no business for a second, then the flat warehouse should have a chance and all the freedom of action possible.

The great safety valve and panacea for nearly all grievances is free trade in wheat, with only such checks as experience has shown necessary to the protection of the producer. With the loading platform and greater freedom of action most of the present grievances would shrink into insignificance.

Just one point more when we are about it. The farmers who naturally felt badly aggrieved by the failure of the C. P. R. to carry out their wheat three months ago are now getting from 6 to 8 cents more for it than they could have made then. The blockade has not been an unmitigated calamity.

—Navigation opened at Fort William on April 13th, the Midland Queen clearing with 98,000 bushels of wheat.

—A. W. Ogilvie, the founder of the Ogilvie milling business, died recently in Montreal. His body will be cremated.

—An exchange well says: "It takes a certain amount of intelligence to recognize the value of intelligence, and science is simply systematic intelligence."





Winnipeg, April 21st, 1902.

The fine weather of a week ago hastened along seeding operations, but there is considerable water standing and low ground is drying slowly. There is also a very large amount of plowing to do, so that backward weather such as we are having at this date may not be such an unmixed evil as some think. In business circles values continue steady and the greatest trouble seems to be the inability of the railroads to get goods forward fast enough. New settlers continue to stream into the country, to the great delight of merchants, who see in them prospects of future business. As an indication of the volume of business being transacted, it is only necessary to state that the bank clearings for the past week were over \$1,500,000 above the corresponding week of last year.

### Wheat.

Since April 8th, the date of our last report, wheat has risen 3 cents a bushel, and looking to the last crop report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there are strong prospects for a still further advance. That report shows winter wheat nearly 4 per cent. worse than the average of the last ten years, with a still further deduction of probably 4,000,000 acres abandoned as not worth gathering. Freer rainfall may modify the adverse prospects in the south and centre, but cannot nearly retrieve the manifest deficit on their winter wheat crop. It is a noteworthy fact that the shipments now going on from Duluth are all, or nearly all, of Manitoba wheat, American being held for future possibilities. The duty of 6 cents per 112 lbs. now leviable on all wheat imports to Britain can only have a trifling effect on prices here.

On the home market there is a strong feeling in the minds of many dealers that the spread is greater than it ought to be as between 1 and 2 Northern. One half of what under inspection has gone as 2 Northern might have gone No. 1 with little loss to the credit of our grading, and that being so, the spread of 3 cents is far from just to the slightly lower quality now going in such quantities as No. 2. The remedy is not with the inspector, but with the dealers.

Thompson, Sons & Co. report as follows:—Liverpool 3d. to 3d. higher. Paris 1c. to 1c. lower. American markets opened firm at rather better than Saturday's close, but under the effect of predictions of rain in the south they became weak and declined fully 3c. Later they became strong on weather reports giving extremely high temperature yesterday and to-day in central west and an advance of 1c. took place on shorts covering, followed afterwards by a decline, which brought the closing figures to practically what they were on Saturday. After the first hour it was a nervous, erratic market and is at present a weather market; if they have good rains down south this week prices will be lower, if drought continues they will be higher. The visible supply decreased 2,370,000 bus., against 1,799,000 bus. last week and a decrease of 2,005,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments were 7,450,000 bus., against 8,062,000 bus. last week, and 9,034,000 bus. last year.

Chicago May closed 74c. to 75c.; July, 75c. to 76c. Minneapolis May closed 73c.; July 74c. to 75c.

Manitoba wheat is as dull as it was last week. The demand is quite slack and exporters are not free buyers. When the hulge took place this forenoon in American markets 74c. could have been got for 1 Northern and 71c. 2 Northern, but we did not hear of any sales at these figures. In the morning 73c. was the price of 1 Northern and 70c. 2 Northern, and this afternoon these prices can be got in store Fort William, for wheat on spot there, en route or May delivery.

### Oats.

Little or no variation from last quotations. Oats are quoted to-day at much the same rate in Winnipeg as at Fort William. Seed oats run as high as 45c., or even more, for a choice sample. Good feed oats on cars at Winnipeg, 35c. to 36c. Local produce, 32c. to 34c.

### Barley.

Very little offering. Feed 44c. to 45c. Seed 50c.

### Flax.

Flax for seed sells at \$2.00 in the Winnipeg seed houses.

VINCENT &amp; MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin &amp; Co.

### Flour and Mill Feed.

Best patent is still \$1.95; seconds \$1.80, but a trifling raise in the wheat market will raise them 5 cents. Bran \$14.50, shorts \$16.50, barley chop \$22, oat chop \$27.

### Horses.

Prices continue high. Supplies are coming chiefly from Ontario, though there are Montana horses coming in continually.

### Cattle.

Good cattle continue scarce and present appearances are that values will continue at a high level until western stock comes on the market. The range of prices is from 4c. to 5c. per pound off the cars at Winnipeg.

At Toronto heavy exporters ran up to \$6.25 per cwt. one day last week.

Dressed beef is quoted at from 7½c. to 8½c. Veal—8c. to 8½c. per pound for choice animals.

Stockers continue at \$14 to \$16 for yearlings and \$18 to \$20 for two-year-olds per head.

### Sheep.

No live sheep have yet come on the market, the stocks of frozen mutton still being drawn upon. Spring lambs are beginning to come in, though small, they are fairly fat, and bring from \$4.50 to \$5 apiece.

### Hogs.

The market is steady at 6c. for choice hachon hogs off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed pork—7½c. to 8c.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Values purely nominal. Dairy.—Some improvement is noticed in the quality of the butter coming forward. Choice separator make in pound bricks or tubs sells readily at 25c. on a commercial basis to the retail trade. For best grades in mixed lots 16c. to 18c. is paid, delivered in Winnipeg. Round lots run from 13c. to 16c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Cheese.—The jobbers are selling to the trade at 13c. to 13½c.

### Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry is now almost a thing of the past, only a few fowl find their way to the market. They are worth from 65c. to 75c. a pair.

Eggs.—There is a good demand for eggs, as stocks are somewhat light. We quote 10c. to 11c. delivered in Winnipeg.

### Potatoes.

At country points potatoes should be worth from 23c. to 25c.

### Hides.

Market is weak and the quality of the hides now coming forward is rather poor and dealers not anxious to handle them. Choice city hides are on a basis of 6½c. for No. 1 hides.

### EVERYBODY ADVISED TO USE CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Levergue, Tenn., June 30, 1899.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I wrote you March 21st in regard to my mule's shoulder. I have used about one-fifth of a bottle of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have cured the shoulder, which I thought ruined. It cured it with four applications. I would not take \$5.00 for the rest of the bottle of Balsam. I advise anybody to use Caustic Balsam in a case of this kind, instead of losing the horse.

B. C. WILLIAMS.

### Elevator Notes.

Crystal City expects to have two new elevators in operation when next crop is gathered. The material for one of them is now on the ground.

It seems to be now definitely settled that the new cleaning elevator to be built by the C. P. R. at the lake front will be put up at Port Arthur instead of at Fort William, as was announced last fall. It will be in the shape of an annex to the King elevator at that point and will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels. There will be eight cement tanks to hold the grain and the cost will be \$150,000.

Superintendent Leonard says there are applications already lodged with him for over 100 new elevators at points on the C. P. R. system. A contract for the new 2,000,000-bushel steel elevator at Fort William was recently let to S. J. Webber, Buffalo, and the contract for a 3,000,000-bushel concrete elevator was let some time ago to C. H. Hogen, Minneapolis, Minn. This will increase the store capacity of the C.P.R. at Fort William by 5,000,000 bushels. Manager Whyte says the company have under consideration the construction of another elevator between the steel structure and the water, where there is room for one with a capacity of from one and a half to two million bushels.

**The AUER GAS LAMP FOR THE HOME.**

Makes and burns its own gas, —gives a soft white light equal to that of 100 candles—is restful to the eyes and splendid for reading or sewing. Cheaper than oil and as easy to run. Your money returned if lamp does not come up to your expectations. Write for free catalogue to

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**W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.**

When writing, please mention **THE FARMER.**

## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

Allan Line—From St. John.	
Ionian .....	April 26
Parisian .....	May 3
Dominion Line—From Portland.	
Californian .....	May 3
Dominion Line—From Montreal.	
Domilun .....	May 17
Dominion Line—From Boston.	
New England .....	May 7
Beaver Line—From Montreal.	
Lake Simcoe .....	May 1
Lake Manitoba .....	May 8
White Star Line—From New York.	
Oceanic .....	April 20
Majestic .....	May 7
Cunard Line—From New York.	
Umhria .....	May 3
Lucania .....	May 10
American Line—From New York.	
St. Louis .....	April 30
Philadelphia .....	May 7
Zeeland .....	April 30
Friesland .....	May 7
Anchor Line—From New York.	
Columbia .....	May 3
Ethiopia .....	May 10
Allan-State Line—From New York.	
Laurentian .....	April 30
Mongolian .....	May 14
Cunard Line—From Boston.	
Ivonia .....	April 29
Ultoria .....	May 3
<b>RATES.</b> —Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.	
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.	

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Cut this out and send with order. N.W.F.



### A Beautiful Chatelaine for 49 Cents

Postage 5 Cents Extra.

A beautiful Seal Leather Chatelaine, with outside pocket, leather lined inside, and very pretty oxidized frame with chain attachment. This Chatelaine is exactly as shown in the cut and would sell in the usual way here at 75 cents. We have only a limited number and as soon as these are gone we cannot replace them at the same price.

Address

**THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO

**Thompson, Sons & Co.,** Licensed and Bonded  
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.

### Cheese in Brick Form.

The popularity of pound butter prints has led Prof. Farrington, of the Wisconsin experiment station, to try making small cheese in brick form. His idea was that the present cheese are so big and cut in such awkward shapes that if a more compact cheese could be obtained it would be much more popular. In his last report he discusses this question and says:—

"The favorable reputation which print butter has attained, suggested to the writer the possibility of applying the idea to the manufacture of cheese. Why cannot cheese as well as butter be moulded into one-pound prints? After studying this question for two years, we are prepared to say that this new form of cheese can be made, and that it is received with much favor by the consumer. Our first print cheese was made during the winter of 1898-99. Since that time some of the details in its manipulation have been changed, but the general plan of the operation is the same as originally carried out. In so far as the cheese is concerned we have made no deviation from the usual process of cheddar cheese making but have modified the pressing and the 'follower' used in the press.

"The method of making print cheese adopted is as follows: The cheddar cheese curd is placed in a mold or hoop of rectangular shape, the bottom or 'follower' of which is a carved board. This board makes the impression of the raised letters U. W. (University of Wisconsin) and the grooves which mark the cheese into prints.

"We have no difficulty in curing these cheese in the same way as a cheddar is cured. The bottom and sides should be greased and the cheese turned occasionally, although it should not rest on the carved surface for a very long time. Our print cheese have been cured in our regular cheddar cheese curing room at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees."

When the little chicks crowd in a brooder they are not warm enough; if they are comfortable they will spread out over the brooder floor; if too warm they will come out of the brooder.

Eggs are an article of universal consumption. They are the rich man's luxury and the poor man's daily food. In winter they are worth more than any other animal product, and will pay for the best skill and care. There is often more money in hens than in race horses.

W. B. Gilroy, of the Copenhagen creamery, Austin, reports that he has his make contracted for at good figures for the season. Last season the make was about 65,000 lbs., the year before about 45,000 lbs. In five years the output of the creamery has risen from 22,000 lbs. to 65,000 lbs., and this year Mr. Gilroy hopes to crowd the 100,000-lb. mark.

When horses' shoulders get sore, as they sometimes will with the best of care, carry dry flowers of sulphur in your vest pocket, and sprinkle a little on the sores about four times a day while working the team. It will not gather in pimples on the collar, as almost any other harmless powder will do, and it keeps the sores dry and disinfected.—D. W. H., in Farm Journal.

It is well known that one of the most valuable specimens of English beef is the "blue-grey" cross produce of Galloway cows from white Shorthorn bulls. In order to introduce this cross into America, the Union Stock Yards Company of Chicago will furnish the Iowa Experiment Station with 50 head of Galloway heifers and a few white Shorthorn heifers, the increase to become the property of the station. The blacks will be bred to a highly bred white bull and the white heifers to Galloway sires. This last cross is very unlikely to produce a blue-grey offspring. Black Galloways are much more likely to be the resulting type.

### The Effect of Intelligent Cleanliness.

As a convincing illustration of several things relative to the right care of milk, we are reminded of the experiment the noted dairyman, H. G. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., made in 1900. As is well known, Mr. Gurler makes a specialty of producing very pure milk, for which he received 12 cents a quart in Chicago. His herd numbers 160 cows. To determine just what the effect of thorough cleanliness and good sanitation was, on the keeping quality of the milk, he sent bottles of his milk to the Paris Exposition. This milk was not pasteurized, but was handled as a man who is intelligent on the milk question would handle it. It was 19 days on the road and was sweet when it reached the Exposition and did not sour till three days after. It required a chemical analysis to convince the French officials that the milk had not been treated with preservatives.—Hearst's Dairyman.

### Caution Against Growing Sugar Beets.

Speaking before the Agricultural Committee recently, Dr. Saunders, director of the Central experimental farm, counselled caution in the matter of beet-growing for sugar purposes. He referred to complaints which had reached him that speakers at Farmers' Institutes spoke of beets as an exhausting crop, which was a perfectly true statement. He thought it was the manufacturers of beet sugar factory machinery who were trying to induce the contrary belief. Dr. Saunders said the product of cane sugar in Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands would undersell the beet sugar product of the continent. In Germany the manufacturers were trying to restrict the quantity of beets raised, so as to keep down the output. While the result of the Sugar Conference lately held might be helpful, Dr. Saunders suggested that those who were contemplating going in for beet culture should go slow.

Farming, like any other business, should be ruled by ideals.

Because of its staying qualities, crude petroleum is a much better louse killer for applying to the perches and inside of chicken coops than kerosene. Some object to using it on account of its dark color, but its good work recommends it wherever tried.

It is altogether likely that Manitoba will have five new creameries in operation the coming season. They are as follows: Murray Hill, Glenboro, Miami, and Steinbach. A new cheese factory is likely to be started in one of the French settlements. Though some of the creameries do not seem to be successful, yet dairying is getting a steadily increasing hold on the country. The exceedingly liberal rate offered by the railways for hauling cream makes it possible to bring cream quite a distance, and where a creamery fails or closes those of the patrons who wish to can send their cream to another one at very favorable rates.

### THE MOST NUTRITIOUS EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

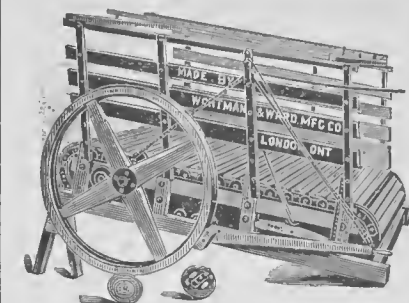
### EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER

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If so, we offer you a chance to make big money. Our line of  
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Includes:—The Pinless Clothes Line, the Belvidere Carpet Stretcher and Tacker (combined), the Cabinet Clothes Dryer, the Tarbox Sham Holder, and other easy sellers. We cannot describe them here. Write for descriptions and terms.  
**TARBOX BROS., Toronto.**

### THE DAISY HORSE TREAD POWER.



The Horse Tread Power is beginning to be recognized by the leading and enterprising farmers of Canada as one of the most useful of farm machines, and will become the universal power for farm purposes.

The Daisy Power is made in the most substantial manner. The track is laid on top of the upper sill, giving it a more solid bearing than if bolted to the side as other powers are made. We have a new improved Governor which acts automatically and regulates the speed of the machine. We also have a special Brake, our own patent, and is intended for use in case of an accident to the band wheel or the brake lever brake. This is a feature to be had only with our powers. Made in three sizes. Will be pleased to send catalogue and prices on application.

THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., LTD., LONDON, ONT.

### British Columbia Farms

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the Province. Write for Farm Pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B.C.,  
Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

### THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited.

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Fee—Sixty-five Dollars per Session. Session begins in October. Apply to Principal Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Toronto, Canada.

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## NEW FIELD ROOT. Giant Sugar Mangel.

GREATEST YIELDING ROOT GROWN.  
OF HIGHEST FEEDING VALUE FOR  
PRODUCING MILK,  
OR AS A FLESH FORMER.

Since the introduction of the Danish Sugar Beet, an extraordinary demand has been created for a field root containing a higher percentage of nutritive value as well as producing the large weight per acre usually attained from the Mammoth Mangel. This new root, now offered for the first time, and which we have named "Giant Sugar Mangel," is really a full blooded Sugar Beet, growing to an immense size and producing a heavier weight per acre than any Sugar Beet now before the public. The magnificent roots (well shown in the accompanying illustration), are of the Giant Intermediate type,—absolutely clean and free from the coarse and prongy roots so frequently found among Sugar Beets and certain classes of Mangel Wurzel. We have never seen a more handsome growing crop, the perfect shaped roots standing at least three-fourths out of the ground, with a rich pink and white skin contrasting with the upright deep green foliage cannot help but attract attention. The flesh, which is so exceptionally firm, is by far the sweetest of all roots, and greatly relished by all classes of stock. They are extra fine when cooked for the table. "Giant Sugar Mangels" are the easiest of all roots to harvest. "Push them over with your foot." No trouble to top them as the leaves grow upright and well together. The roots weigh heavier and will keep longer than either Carrots, Turnips or Mangels. Taking everything into consideration no better root for stock feeding has ever been placed before the public.

Every progressive farmer and dairyman will act wisely by giving Rennie's "Giant Sugar Mangel" a thorough trial.  
PRICE.—Pound 35c.; 3 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid.

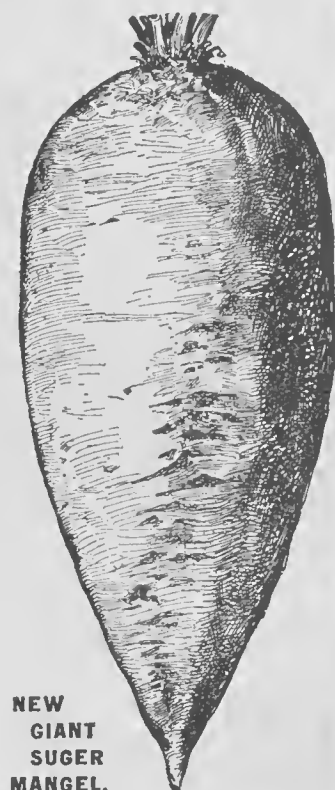
### Famous Waverley White Oats. From Europe.

Gives astonishing returns grown in Canada. Positively the Heaviest Weight and Finest in Appearance of any Oat now before the public. Thin in the hull with bright amber colored straw standing upright in almost all kinds of weather. Our crops have satisfied us that it is wonderfully adapted to both soil and climate of this country. Give it a trial.  
PRICE.—lb. 30c.; 3 lbs. 75c. postpaid. Peck 60c.; bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.60; 5 bushels \$7.50 by freight at purchaser's expense. Cotton Bags each 18c. extra.

ADDRESS ALL  
ORDERS TO

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REMIT CASH WITH  
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Made in Hamilton by Burrows, Stewart & Milne Co., Limited.

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ABOUT

## GRAND JEWEL COOK STOVE

### DAUPHIN, MAN.

Mrs. J. Elliott says: Burns less wood than any stove I ever used. Bakes bread with a few chips.

### WESTBOURNE, MAN.

A. McMillan says: Good satisfaction. Burns very little wood.

### EDMONTON, N.W.T.

Mrs. J. E. Braithwaite says: Have used four different cook stoves, none equal to Grand Jewel.

### KILLARNEY, MAN.

W. H. Sutherland says: Can truthfully say that double the money paid for it would not purchase it could we not get another.

### MOLINE, MAN.

Richard Luker says: Beautiful baker and throws abundance of heat. Oven, weak point in other stoves, is strongest.

### NAPINKA, MAN.

Desire Delaet and Ch. Delfosse say: Heats house perfectly well. Bake there is no better as well with wood as with coal. Best stove of Canada. Does not burn half the wood as others. House is twice warmer. (Two Belgians.)

### OAK LAKE, MAN.

A. J. Leitch says: Steel oven cook stove giving best satisfaction. A 1 baker. A money saver.

### RAPID CITY, MAN.

R. Campbell says: Few lines to thank you for selling my wife steel oven stove called the Grand Jewel. Can cook anything. Suits my cranky notion. Less work for me in chopping wood.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canon Matheson, St. John's College: Best stove we have had. Steel oven great success. Quickly heated, easily regulated.

### WINKLER, MAN.

Philip Ulrich says: Just the stove for Manitoba.

Made in four sizes, Satisfaction guaranteed. If you do not like them after a fair trial you can have your money back.

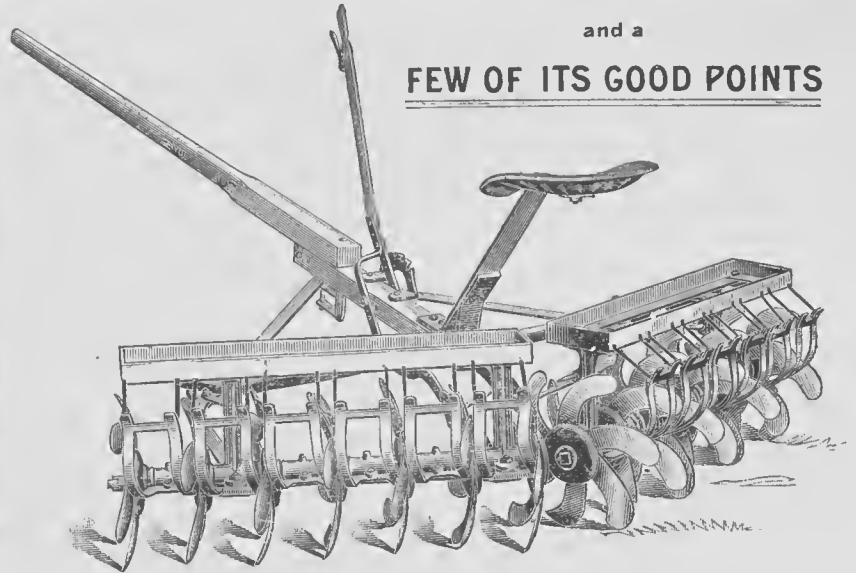
If your local agent has not got them in stock he can get them by writing.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., DISTRIBUTORS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Our Western Spading Harrow

and a

FEW OF ITS GOOD POINTS



### All of Our Spading Harrows



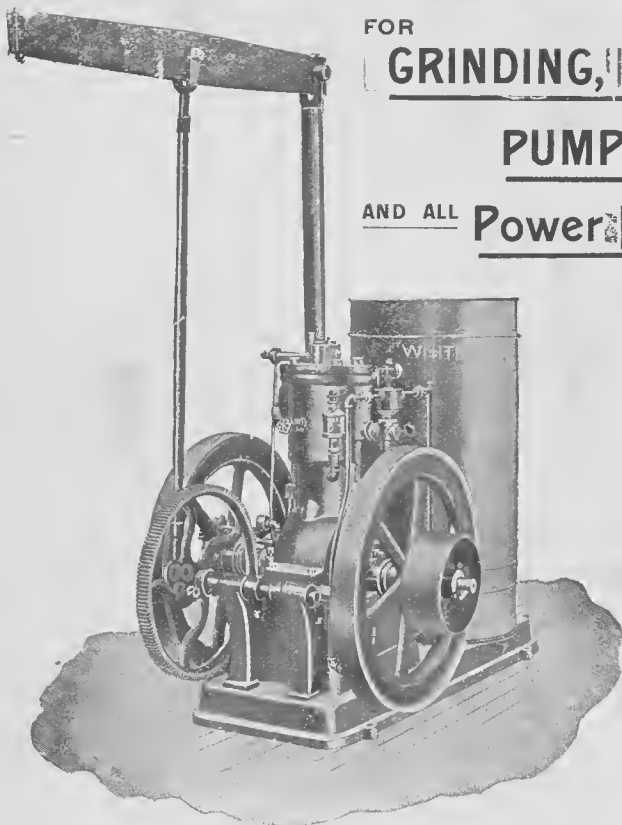
Are equipped with heavy malleable iron cleavers which will not allow the machine to clog in the most trashy ground.

Instead of a Solid Disc it has Six Curved Blades and, as in the cut shown above, there are 16 revolving sets of spades or 96 cutting points.

Have you seen one in operation? If not, allow us to assure you that they will do the business. They are just the thing for sod.

Write us for prices on The Western Spader, Moline Plows and Genuine Fish Bros.' Wagons.

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**GRINDING, SAWING,**  
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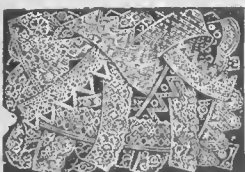
MORNING TO

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Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and elegant Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of laces at about a sixth of their real value, we are able to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up large assorted packages, including some of the finest White Laces, Linen Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Chantilly Laces, Gimpure, Valenciennes, Oriental and American Laces, Swiss Embroidery Trimmings, etc., etc. Just the thing for trimming underwear, dresses, aprons, pillow-shams, tidies, etc. We send these Laces in various lengths from two yards up to four and five yards. Do not fail to take advantage of this grand chance to secure big bargains in fine Laces. Price per package, 35c; or 3 packages for 90c., postpaid. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 311, Toronto, Ont.

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ASK FOR

**EDDY'S**

Non-sulphurous  
Odorless  
Every stick a match  
Every Match a Lighter

"HEAD LIGHT"

**PARLOR MATCHES**

These matches are by far the cheapest and most economical of any on the market. The finest matches in the world, made from soft corky pine, and especially suitable for domestic use. Put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors; each box containing 500 matches. Three boxes in a package.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

**TEES & PERSEE, WINNIPEG,**  
**AGENTS.**





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Enquirer, Alta.—There is no such institution in the West. You might try the School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.

### Flax Growing.

L. Ellere, Emerson, Man., writes challenging the advice given by Superintendent Mackay, of Indian Head, as reported in our last issue, that 60 lbs. of flax seed per acre should be used. We are not quite sure that Mr. Mackay should be held responsible for that statement, as it is only a report of his address. This paper has always recommended and will continue to recommend 25 to 30 lbs. seed, according to the quality of the seed and condition of the soil. If the flax were wanted for fibre thicker seedling is proper, but for a crop of seed only less than half a bushel is, we think, enough. We shall call Mr. Mackay's attention to the report.

Mr. Ellere goes on to say: "Mr. Mackay claims it must be grown on summer fallow. I am afraid he is wrong there, as flax goes in very late, say the last days of May, and is such a light and slow feeder it has no chance against weeds. It has been tried here on hacksetting several times and always proved a failure. I also think Argentine seed a failure."

"As to getting only 5 to 7 bushels from stubble land, I have seen from 25 to 30 bushels taken from spring plowed stubble land that had been cropped for 25 years, and I usually get a good wheat crop after my flax. As a seedbed for flax I find spring breaking best, spring plowing next, fall plowing third and hacksetting and summer fallow last in degree of suitability. I consider what Mr. McFarlane has to say on page 237 good sound advice. Both he and Mr. Mackay overlook the fact that flax will not stand spring frost till it has got several leaves on it. It takes little harm from frost in the fall. Here we let it stand till after we get the other grain threshed or stacked. A farmer may get foul seeds in flax, but I sold 600 bushels last year as seed, and it was paid for after the buyers had seen it grow. I sow about 75 acres each year and it pays me best of any crop I raise. Besides, I like a good pile of flax straw on which to winter my horses and cattle. I usually put away a good bunch of fat cattle in May and the flax does its share."

Editorial Note.—There is one point to be noted when reading this letter. For soil and moisture we know no such land as can be found near Emerson in its adaptation to flax growing, and on such soil spring plowed stubble will always be found the best. But knowing the great variety of soil and climate over such a wide range of country, we cannot wholly accept Mr. Ellere's condemnation of other modes, though we agree with him in the main. It wants a month till the safest time for flax growing and we shall be glad if some others will chip in with the points they have learned from actual experience.

### Concrete for Various Purposes.

We have several letters from parties who contemplate using concrete in one form or another. One man wants to know the feasibility of using concrete fence posts 7 ft. long and 4 x 4 inches above ground. Such posts would snap off whenever hit by any chance, but if second hand malleable iron pipe can be had and cut into 6 ft. lengths, they would last a life time or longer, as cores to such posts. We think it is not yet time to drop wooden posts for such expensive substitutes.

Another, who calls himself "Ignoramus," because he never did anything of the kind before, wants sufficient instructions from us to qualify him to build concrete. Not one man in a hundred could learn concrete building in that way. A smart man who has had a month's work under an expert concrete builder could be trusted to make a fair job. We have been there and know.

Those who contemplate doing either walls or floors in concrete should apply to the company which advertises with us, thereby securing advice from their expert, on whose skill they may confidently rely. See advt. on inside of front cover of this issue.

### Seeds of Pine.

Subscriber, Adair, Assa., wants to know where he can buy seed of pines such as are grown on the Riding Mountains. We are not aware that any seedsmen collect such seeds or that any of the Experimental Farms have yet tried to grow pines from seed. Natural sown spruces, tamaracs and even elms can be gathered so easily that they are to be preferred to the slower and less certain process of seedling in a bed. Perhaps some one who lives near these self sown plants could collect and forward enough small seedlings any time between now and the middle of June for a small sum, and the thing would be done off-hand. Has this enquirer any coil in such a condition that he can sow or plant such trees?

### Ranching Leases in the Territories.

Subscriber.—There are no homestead duties that we know of applicable to leases of grazing lands. Better apply to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, from which you will get reliable information. The regulations recently issued, which have reference to the leasing of grazing and hay lands in Manitoba and the Territories, are also published in pamphlet form and can be had for the asking.

### Pipe in Well.

Subscriber, Suthwyn, Man.: "My well is 70 ft. deep and piped with 3½ in. pipe from the surface. A piece of 1½ in. pipe became disconnected from the bottom of the pump and fell inside the 3½ inch piping. How can I get it out?"

Answer.—We fear the only remedy is to hoist the pump by means of a derrick and unscrew the pipe into suitable lengths until you get at the trouble.

### The True Friend of the Manitoba Farmer.

Old Farmer, Springfield, Man.: "It should be a great satisfaction for the toiling agriculturist of this province to know that they have in your paper a steady and reliable champion of their rights and privileges. While it may appear to a few that upon some questions the stand taken by The Nor'-West Farmer does not appear drastic enough, yet to me it seems that on the whole, and viewing important matters from a comprehensive point, you pretty nearly approach the happy notch of holding the balance true. It is not my present purpose to touch upon the numerous points in your paper that justify my strong appreciation, but I wish specially to notice the insignificant adverse judgment against you at Brandon, re those glorious hedges of the future. We farmers have perchance enough 'bees in our bonnets' without instigation from those who work us for their own profit and our ultimate loss. Even were many of those theoretical propositions reasonable enough, why should the feasibility of such schemes be tested at the expense of the farmer? Let those men go out to the open plain and fence in a half section of land and so demonstrate in a commonsense and practical manner the feasibility and desirability of 'hedges.' Then it will be quite time enough to approach the farmers and solicit their patronage. With my 20 years' experience here and what I know of the experience of the farmers of Western Ontario, with the promoters of hedge fence companies, their liberal promises and miserable performances, I think the proposal to fence our farms with hedges one of the most visionary and impractical schemes ever put before the farmers of Manitoba."

### Dried Blood.

Old Subscriber, Elkhorn, Man.: "In your issue of July 5th, 1901, you have an article by Professor Otis, of the Kansas Experiment Station, re feeding dried blood to calves, in which he states that it can be purchased at 2c. per lb. from any of the large packers. Is it pork packers that he means, or blood from beeves? Can I get it in Winnipeg? If so, at how much per lb.?"

Answer.—We presume beef blood is referred to. We are not aware that any one is handling dried blood here. One poultry supply firm did try it, but there was so little demand that it was discontinued. To secure it our correspondent will have to write to the large Chicago packing houses.

### Customs Brokerage.

Yankee, Thunder Hill, Man., sends the following complaint, which he characterizes as "legalized robbery": "Two years ago I moved here from the States, bringing in an American wagon. Last summer I broke the axle and skein. Not being able to obtain this skein in Canada I had to send to Ionia, Mich., for the same. I paid \$2.75 for axle and skein, and \$2.71 freight. I received a bill from the custom house at Portage la Prairie which reads: Duty, 75c., rate 25 per cent.; brokerage, passing, etc., 60c.; total, \$1.35."

"Now it seems 75c. should be enough duty to pay for repairs for a wagon which has been in use for four years, but could you inform me what 'brokerage,' 'passing, etc.,' is for? Do we have to pay duty and the salary of the custom house officers? If so, I am in favor of discharging these officers and setting them grubbing Swan River bush."

Answer.—The customs charges between this Dominion and the States, which ever way you go, are always unpleasant, and a case like the above looks very oppressive. But such business can hardly be run on a "go-as-you-please" method, and we now try to explain the special grievance here complained of. Had the writer called himself and filled up properly the affidavit as to the value and prospective use of the article imported, then he would have saved the brokerage fee of 50c. The extra 10c. on above account may be for postage, as the correct charge is 50c. Had the article been worth 100 times more the fee would still have been 50c. It should be also understood that it is no part of the duty of a customs officer to assist the entrant in making his entry. They are not allowed to do so, as that would open the door for bribery. As this farmer could not make the required entry personally, a sworn broker had to do it for him. Men who are doing business every day with the customs find it cheaper and more convenient to employ a broker than to send their own clerks.



### Indigestion

and nervousness are often the result of hurried meals.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

stimulates and tones the digestive organs enabling the stomach to digest perfectly.

Those who suffer will find Abbey's Salt a perfect corrective of all stomach disorders. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by doctoring the effect. Abbey's Salt removes the causes by enabling the stomach to do its work properly.—A mild laxative.

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Another point here. Suppose a wholesale firm in Winnipeg import 1,000 boxes of dried fruits from California and they are found one short in count. If that one box is sent on afterwards the broker gets his 50c. on that too. The wholesaler won't kick, 'they's used to it.'

Suppose your article had come through the mail, the consignee would have been notified, and on paying the amount of duty, it would have been delivered to him without any broker's fee. If over \$25 value there would have to be a customs entry. If an express parcel of less value than \$25 comes in no brokerage would be charged. Over \$25 requires an entry and fee.

### Bloody Spots in Eggs.

A Subscriber wants to know the cause of bloody spots appearing in hens' eggs, usually next to the yolk.

Answer.—Such eggs are usually laid by over-fat hens. This condition causes a rupture of some of the minor blood vessels in the ovary during the exertion of laying, thereby causing a blood spot to appear in the egg that is being formed in the ovary at the time. This trouble will disappear when the fowls are out and get more exercise.

### Cleaning Brome Seed.

Subscriber, Barnardo, Man.: "Can you tell me the proper way to clean brome grass seed? I threshed it with a threshing mill, but failed to get it good and clean. There are a number of pieces of the grass about the same size as the seed. The ordinary fanning mill will not clean it, as it blows seed and all out."

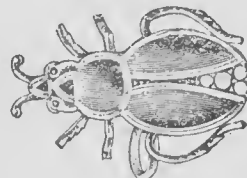
Answer.—At page 80 of our "Things Worth Knowing," of which our latest issue is exhausted, is given the following, which is the method found most suitable by such men as Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Experiment Farm:—"If the grass is cut with the blunder the sheaf can be threshed by putting the heads only in the mill and drawing them out when threshed. The seed is so very light that there is great difficulty in cleaning it. To prevent it being blown away along with the chaff, the fan of the separator mill is run backwards and all the seed brought down over the sieves. The fanning mill is also turned backward in cleaning the sieves." This subscriber may this year be able to sell all he has to spare at a slightly reduced price, without further attempt at fanning, as the bits of straw are quite harmless.

**FREE!** LADIES, send name and address and you will receive a sample of SLOCUM'S COMPOUND **PENNYROYAL TEA.**

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**12 SATIN SQUARES 15c.**  
All stamped with beautiful designs to be worked in Silk. Each square 3 x 3 inches, finest quality Satin, all colors. The latest idea for So a Cushion, Drapes etc., etc. A great bargain! Coupon good for 50c. free with each order. **JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 824, TORONTO.**

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**Blackleg.**

W. H. Kilborn, Ochre River, Man.: "I noticed in your March 5th issue that C. G. R., Plumas, Man., was troubled with blackleg in his calves. Several years ago I lost four calves with blackleg. They were taken with a stiffness in the legs and died in from 24 to 36 hours after being taken. In skinning them I found that from the knee up to the shoulder and along the back was all blood-stot and looked as if it had been pounded. The remedy I used was Glauber salts fed in bran to loosen the bowels. I lost no more."

Answer.—We fear our correspondent has been mistaken in the deduction he drew from his experiment. Because no more of his calves died after he began feeding Glauber salts he gives it the credit. Blackleg is a germ disease and only those animals die which get the germ into their system. Now if all the animals affected died, before he began feeding the salts, where was the cure? The animals would have lived if he had done nothing. If all the animals affected had not died before he began his experiment, we have no hesitation in saying the salts would not have saved them, for scientists have worked on this disease for years and have found no remedy. They have found a preventative in blackleg vaccine and where animals are liable to have this trouble the only safe plan is to use the vaccine. See advt. in this issue.

**Guinea Fowls.**

Mrs. J. D. McMillan, Yorkton, Assa.: "Will you kindly tell me where I can procure a setting of Guinea hen's eggs, also a setting of Golden Spangled Crested Polands?"

Answer.—An inquiry for Guinea fowl appeared some time ago and in answer R. D. Moonie, Abernethy, Assa., writes us saying he has Guinea fowl eggs for sale at \$2 per 12. We do not know who has G.S.C. Polands for sale. Anyone having such should write our correspondent.

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and for sale. If you want to sell or buy (no matter where located) send description and cash price and get (FREE) my successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER**, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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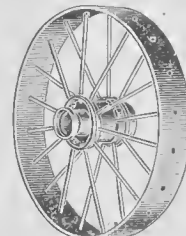
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Every farmer should have a set. Made to fit any axle, of wood or iron. No resetting of tires. No loose spokes or felloes. Wet or cold weather are always reliable. They will stand up under any load a team can haul.

Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

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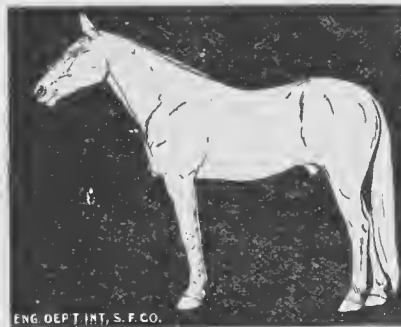
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We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our Five Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Healthy and Vigorous. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure, by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing or Pasturing Stock. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small-sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers. It was included in the U. S. Government exhibit and won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

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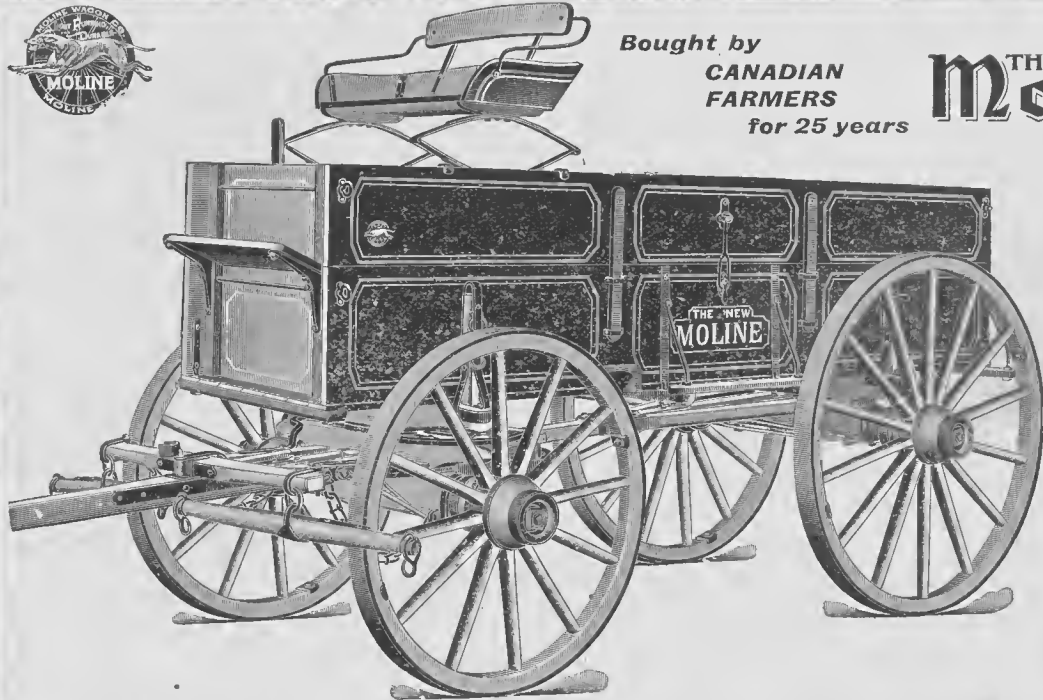
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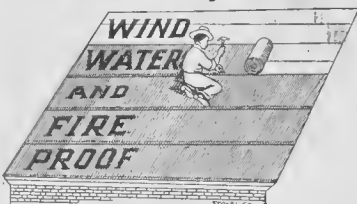
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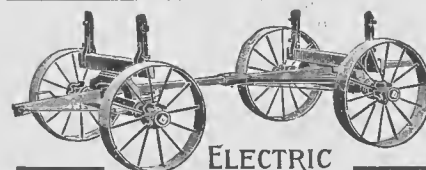
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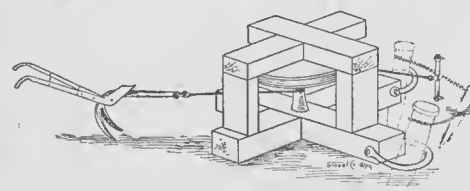
We tan cow or horse hides for robes, both moth and waterproof, and will not harden under any circumstances. Our circular tells you all about it. Send us your address, and we will forward you by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide. We can tan the hide of anything, from an elephant to a flea. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put in old bags, if possible, so as to protect the hair.

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# FARM IMPLEMENTS

## Large Threshing Machine Factory.

In this issue we publish a cut of the factory of Nichols & Shepard Company, manufacturers of threshing machinery, traction engines and thresher attachments, at Battle Creek, Mich. This company has recently entered into the Canadian Northwest, presenting for the consideration of the threshermen some ideas in threshing machinery that have attained much popularity during the last two seasons throughout the United States.

Nichols & Shepard Company is one of the largest manufacturers of threshing machinery in the world, established in 1848, and, from a small beginning, have built up an exceedingly large business and are at present operating a factory, modern in its appointments, almost unlimited in its capacity, and with

fully describes and illustrates their machinery.

W. Goldsmith, implement dealer, of Alexander, visited Winnipeg the past week.

G. A. J. A. Marshall, the implement dealer of Portage la Prairie, was in the city last week.

H. W. White, traveller for the Canadian Moline Plow Co., has just returned to the city from a trip to the Edmonton district.

A. E. May, who lately disposed of his implement business at Carberry, and who expects to settle in the far West, was in Winnipeg last week, accompanied by Mrs. May.

The Pure Milk Co., of which the former Manitoba Dairy Superintendent is manager, is now doing business in Winnipeg. They have a fine turnout of delivery rigs with liveried drivers.

Geo. Hinchley, of Clinton, Ont., spent a few days in Winnipeg recently. He is representative for the firm of Farran, Macpherson & Hovey, thresher manufacturers, of Clinton, and is in the West with the avowed intention of gathering in some good orders for his company.

back and was accompanied with a nicely worded address expressive of the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Devlin is about to devote his energies to pushing trade for the Chicago Aermotor Co., having been appointed their representative for the West.

A thorough inspection of the uncompleted binder twine factory buildings showed that no damage had been done by the frost or water. A large gang of men are employed and the building will be ready on the arrival of the machinery. The boilers and engines will be shipped this week, and the twine machinery a week later. In all there will be 13 cars. Four car loads of raw material (Manila) have been ordered from London, Eng., while sisal will be ordered from Mobile, Ala. —Brandon Independence.

Wilkins & Co., general merchants, at 166 and 168 King St. East, Toronto, Ont., have favored us with their 1902 spring catalogue, a compact volume of 115 pages. A look through these pages shows that almost everything wanted on a farm, in the way of dairy appliances, kitchen furnishings, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, brushes, paints and oils, hay forks, pulleys, plows, knife grinders, wheelbarrows, feed cutters, corn planters, agricultural furnaces, stoves, sewing machines, toys, musical instruments, bicycles, harness and harness supplies, silverware,

## The Care of the Sow and Her Young.

For some time before the arrival of the young pigs the mother should have some special attention. Her pen should be warm and dry, with room for moderate exercise. Her delicate digestive organs should not be taxed with foods that are difficult of assimilation, for indigestion is almost always at the bottom of a pig's sickness, and it is unreasonable to expect the offspring of an animal suffering from indigestion, even in a mild form, to be sound hardy fellows, capable of hearty assimilation and rapid growth. In fact, to secure healthy, well conditioned young pigs it is essential to have a healthy well conditioned mother.

In pig raising it is against indigestion and its accompanying ills that the great fight must be fought. Indigestion (to use a real pig expression) is at the root of the trouble and the breeder to insure success must get at that root and destroy it.



PLANT OF NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

means and ability to build the best.

The company claim to have always been foremost in anticipating the needs and requirements of the great business of threshing, and that they were the first to introduce a thresher with the vibrator principle, and have always been foremost in presenting new practical features to make the business of threshing more profitable and more pleasant.

Their present headquarters for Manitoba are at 214 and 216 James St. Mr. J. B. McCutcheon, a gentleman with many years' experience in the business, is in charge. They express the purpose of coming into the Canadian Northwest modestly this season, paving the way for a fully appointed Winnipeg branch and warehouse. For this season's business a stock of machinery and repairs will be carried at Winnipeg and with several of the more prominent dealers throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

They build threshers from those with 24-inch cylinders to 44-inch cylinders, and engines from 10 to 20 horse-power in coal burners, and 20 to 30 horse-power in straw burners.

They desire the trade to understand that they come into the Canadian Northwest amply prepared to not only furnish the best of threshing machinery, but to thoroughly care for all their trade with as ample a supply of machinery and extras as is necessary.

By writing to them at Battle Creek, Mich., or addressing them at Winnipeg, their large catalogue for 1902 can be obtained, which

Wm. Heath, manager of the Deering Harvester Co., is on a business trip as far west as Edmonton. This gentleman has become so enamored with Winnipeg and the West that he has decided to build him a home in the city. The new residence will be on Cumberland Ave.

It is announced that the McCormick Harvesting Co. contemplate the establishment of a factory in Toronto nearly as large as that of the Massey-Harris concern. The American people have made up their minds to locate somewhere in Canada, and the Queen City has the favor at present. Why not at Winnipeg? The Prairie City is right in the grain belt and conveniently placed as to shipping facilities.

W. G. Douglas, the flour and feed merchant, of Princess St., Winnipeg, is embarking in a new industry. It is that of the manufacture of a stock food. Some of the machinery is already in place, and, with this week, Mr. D. expects to be grinding the product out in fine style. It is known as the Corn-fac stock food and has undergone considerable testing by vets. and others, all pronouncing it an excellent article.

E. E. Devlin, who has for some time been associated with the J. Maw & Co. business at Winnipeg, has been presented, by his former associates, with a handsome office chair. The presentation took place a few evenings

ago, and was accompanied with a nicely worded address expressive of the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Devlin is about to devote his energies to pushing trade for the Chicago Aermotor Co., having been appointed their representative for the West.

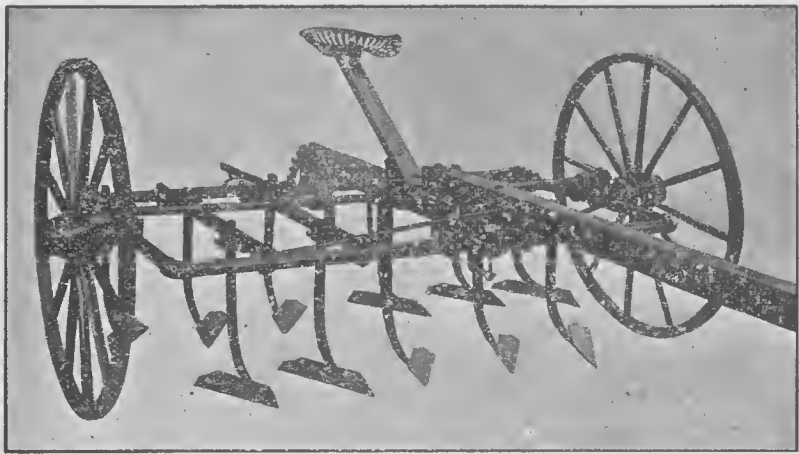
A. C. Barber, manager of the Minnesota Moline Plow Co., Minneapolis, and Capt. T. Blenkhorn, traveller for North Dakota for the same house, made a social call on J. J. Bugge, manager of the Canadian Moline Plow Co., this week. Captain Blenkhorn is well known in Winnipeg, but this was Mr. Barber's first trip to Canada. He left for his home Thursday with a very favorable impression of Winnipeg and its people, particularly the Hudson's Bay Co., the party, through the courtesy of Mr. Hall, having been shown through the great stores at the south end of Main St.

H. G. Stillborn, of Pheasant Forks, Assa. (forty miles north of Sault Ste. Marie), was a visitor to the city last week. He is one of the pioneers of that district, locating there some twenty years ago, having driven with oxen from Brandon in 1882, and the trip took a month. Mr. S. owns 3,200 acres in addition to a ranch of 3,000 head of cattle. The people of that district are anxious for railroad facilities and Mr. Stillborn, with others, was in Winnipeg as a deputation to Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R., placing before him the claims of their section for the proposed branch from Moosomin northwest.

Such well-known pig breeders as J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., D. C. Platt, of Millgrove, Ont., and Isaac Holland, of Culloden, Ont., speak of the beneficial results obtained by adding a little Herbageum to the ordinary food. This is done without trouble, as Herbageum needs no scalding or other preparation, and only a tablespoonful twice a day is required to keep the mother pig free from indigestion, ensure health, activity and a capability of rapid growth in her offspring, and at the same time enable her to supply them with a sufficient quantity of wholesome, growth-promoting mother's milk.

Among the more practical class of breeders and feeders Herbageum is now recognized as an important factor which often goes to make the difference between success and failure in their business, and they usually recommend the feeding of it to young pigs from the very first, that is, from the time they begin to take anything other than the mother's milk.





They are coming. Will arrive in Regina the second week in April. Will be seen at all principal points in Manitoba and the Northwest. When you see them you will buy no other. Why? Because it solves the weed problem and enables every user to snap their fingers at the weed inspector, and tell him to pass on.

The new WEED CUTTER is provided with landside on shares, also truss rod not shown in above illustration.

Everywhere farmers' elevators are going up. We want them filled with clean grain. Every farmer who buys a WEED CUTTER will have clean grain. No Klondyke that was ever discovered will have as much gold as is lying dormant in the fertile lands between Winnipeg and the Rockies. The plow and weed cutter will bring this gold out.

Send for circulars to

**JOSEPH WYLIE,**

Lumsden, - - Assiniboia.

**BETTER CALVES and MORE CALVES**  
ARE RAISED ON

**HERBAGEUM**  
**AND SKIM MILK**

THAN ON ANY COMBINATION OF SCALDED

**CALF MEALS and**  
**CREAM EQUIVALENTS**

**THE WORLD**

HAS YET PRODUCED.

**HERBAGEUM**

IS FOR SALE IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE  
IN CANADA.



## The Kelsey Warm Air Generator.

Study the construction of the Kelsey and the principle employed in warming the air, and you will be convinced of its efficiency.

In the Kelsey the air is warmed thoroughly and evenly by passing in separate channels through the cast iron sections.

There are from nine to seventeen of these sections in a Generator, according to its size.

Each section weighs about 70 pounds, and has 8 square feet of heating surface.

These immense surfaces and this great weight of cast iron, being in direct contact with and over the fire, are kept heated to any required degree, with a most economical consumption of fuel.

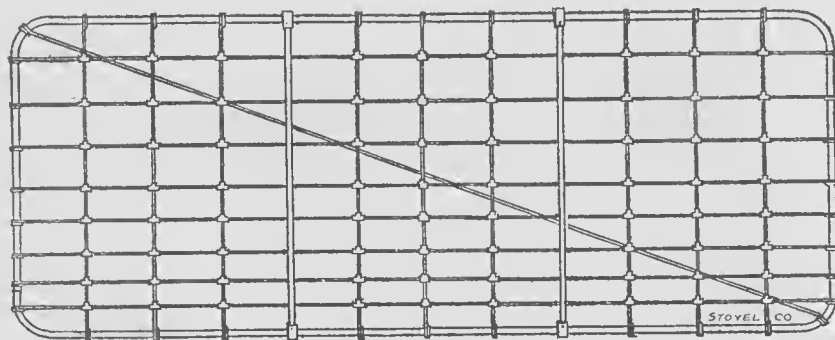
**THE KELSEY METHOD OF WARMING THE AIR**  
**IS THE BEST METHOD. SEND FOR BOOKLET.**

**JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO.**

Sole Manufacturers for Canada. Brockville, Ont.  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**



Made throughout of one kind and size of wire—No. 9 Galvanized Steel. Automatic ratchets to allow for contraction and expansion. Cheaper than barbed wire. Is easily constructed. Is the strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market. No barbs. No sagging. Posts can be set 33 feet apart.



Illustrating the strongest, cheapest and best iron frame gate yet devised. Made of 1 1/4 inch tubing and supported with 1/2 upright tubes, wired centre, cross wires securely fastened with steel clamps, each wire forming a brace, making the whole one complete piece. Height 4 ft. Length, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 14 ft.

Correspondence Solicited.

Estimates Furnished.

Write for Catalogue.

**The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.**

124 King Street.

P. O. Box 507.

**45,000 TREES**

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar  
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar  
5,000 Russian Golden Willow  
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow  
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about two feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

**CALDWELL & CO.,**

Virden Nurseries.

VIRDEN, MAN.

**R. A. HARVIE,** Room 211,  
McIntyre Block.  
WINNIPEG, Man. **SURGEON DENTIST.**

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!**

**THE NORTHWEST SEED AND TRADING CO., Ltd.**

Have opened with a complete stock of  
**Fresh Garden, Field and Flower Seeds**

Stock selected with a special view to the requirements of this market, our Mr. Chester having had over 20 years' experience in the seed trade here.

**Northwest Seed and Trading Co., Limited,**  
504 Main St., Winnipeg.

**Brome Grass Seed**

Our stock is clean from all foul weeds, having been grown on new land.  
Write us and let us surprise you on prices.

**R. P. BARBER,** Summerdale Farm,  
SASKATOON, SASK., N. W. T.



**OUR \$3.80 SKIRT**

This stylish Skirt is made of a beautifully figured lustrous black Poplin, of exceedingly good value, and is lined throughout with a good quality lining—one that will last for a long time. The skirt is five gored, and has an inverted box pleat back. It is perfectly made, and undoubtedly a great bargain at the price, and did we not sell hundreds of them we could not begin to offer the skirts at anything like the above figure. Better write for one to-day.

When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

**THE F. O. MABER CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.**

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



### Our Supply of Some Foreign Grown Seeds.

By G. H. Clark, B. S. A., Chief of the Seed Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

If the farmers of Canada were acquainted with the sources of supply of their root crop seeds, and the avenues through which they pass before reaching them, they would be a great deal more particular when making their purchases.

Practically all the seed for our root crops is grown in foreign countries. However important it may be that the seed for such crops be grown in the country where it is wanted for sowing, the cheap labor in those European countries, which have become the seed gardens of the world, has made the seed growing industry unprofitable to Canadian farmers or seed specialists.

Our supply of foreign grown seeds is bought and imported principally by our

study of seeds and the seed trade, into the hands of local dealers. Unfortunately, fair competition in the seed trade is practically impossible, since the appearance of most commercial seeds is but a slight indication of their real value. The competition has been, and is, too largely confined to prices alone. Farmers continue to patronize the local dealer who is able to quote a low price for his goods. The local dealer demands a low-priced seed of the wholesale firms, and in turn there has been a growing strife among wholesale seed firms in the buying of cheap goods with which to supply local dealers.

It is well to mention, however, that through the progressive spirit of some reliable seed houses a limited trade of the best stocks of root crops seeds has been fostered, and there is little difficulty experienced among intelligent farmers in getting the best quality of seeds, provided that they go the right way about it and are willing to pay a commensurate price. But much of the root crop seeds sold in Canada are re-tailed to the farmer at a price quite as low as our Canadian seed houses have to pay reputed European seed growers for the best seed from selected pedigreed stock.

Appeals have been made, both by seedsmen and farmers, to place such restrictions on the seed trade as will serve to withdraw the responsibility connect-

### Plowing by Steam.

The illustration and explanation on page 193 of how Fred. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, Assa., uses his traction engine for plowing has attracted a good deal of attention, as it is generally felt that some contrivance whereby the many engines in the country could be used for work on the land would be a good thing. We have pleasure in presenting a photo of the contrivance used by Ben. Smith, Boharm, Assa. He says of it: "You will see that I do not use horses in front. I don't require any, as the engine can steer just as well. The fireman attends to the plows as well as his fire, and the only other help needed is one team to draw water and coal. I plowed 300 acres of summer fallow and 100 acres of breaking last summer with this outfit. I have a Minneapolis engine. I am not in favor of a long rig; the shorter the better I think it is. I intend to break and summer fallow with this outfit again this summer."

### Soil Bacteriology.

One of the very foremost scientific authorities on agriculture in the old country is Dr. John Hunter, county analyst of Midlothian. There is now in Edinburgh a "School of Rural Economy,"

manure, but they were of comparatively little value till ground so that these soil bacteria could feed upon them.

Some people spoke slightly of farm manure as compared with chemicals, but they forget that this manure was the very best breeding ground for the fructifying organisms. Some people were great believers in lime, but 5 cwt. of ground lime annually per acre was all the land could get good from; the rest was wasted. Good seed and practical experimentation along scientific lines are the two lines along which the new century farmer must look for profit. Dr. Hunter's views on this point coincide very much with those of our own Professor Robertson.

### The Hedge Fence in Ontario.

#### A FARMER'S TESTIMONY.

A farmer near Listowel, Ont., sends us his contract with a Hedge Fence Company, dated June 29, 1891, for 40 rods of hedge to be finished with four strands of wire, exactly on the system set forth in the contracts of Manitoba companies. The writer says: "The company got a large number of contracts all over the county, generally for not more than 40 rods, the farmers going into it as an experiment. I have yet to learn of a second contract being made. All farmers who have tried it do not want any more of it and now build some other kind of fence."

"With time and care we could make a fence of it, but it is too slow and too costly, and the average farmer will not give it the attention it must have to grow it and keep it in shape. My 40 rods were considered ready for plashing eight years after it was planted, just twice the time that was stated by the company's agent. Fifty dollars cash and eight years' cultivation and care knocks us all out and we will have no more of it."

Several others inform us that they have torn out their hedges and now use wire.

In the face of the above and the fact that there is not one foot of fence in the West to prove the feasibility of growing hedge fences, it does seem strange that farmers should yield to the plausible talk of silver-tongued agents and not only give them an order but a lien on the farm as well. What would our farmers think of an implement manufacturer soliciting their orders for a machine which had simply been patented and never tested in the field? Ontario and Iowa have been presented to us as localities where attractive examples of hedges were abundant. From the foregoing extracts and the letters of two of the most prominent agriculturists in those districts, to be found in another column, it is evident our farmers should be careful and consider well the experience of others before signing contracts of which the verbal statements of agents do not form a part.

The quiet town of Brandon had a little sensation the other day. A Doukhabor invested in a \$20 rubber-tired baby carriage.

The directors of the Hamiota Agricultural Society have decided to build a hall for exhibits and grade a race track on their grounds.

Richmond, Carleton county, Ontario, will hold a model fair next fall. Horse racing will be done away with and every feature of the show made to have as full an educative value as possible.

Ward 2 of Stanley municipality, of which Morden is the centre, has decided to leave off statute labor and do the work under assessment. It is said that Pembina and Dufferin may change the decision recently come to and still adhere to the assessment principle.

If you want the best, the most improved and the most reliable binder in the world—buy the McCormick—it is the unit of measure in harvesting machines. (Advt.)



STEAM PLOWING OUTFIT OF BEN. SMITH, BOHARM, ASSA.

larger seed firms. They may make their purchases either by paying a commensurate price to reliable European seed growers, men who grow seed from selected pedigreed stock, or they may buy seed at a much lower price—seed that is grown by men whose chief aim has been to produce a large quantity, independent of the quality of the crop it will produce. In the former case the seed is grown from selected plants — from roots which have an ideal size and form and are known to be true to name.

For instance, an ideal turnip is one having a small neck and top growth. Such a root when planted will produce a comparatively small growth of stalks, and consequently a small amount of seed, but the seed from such a root is apt to produce a crop like the mother root which was planted. On the other hand, a small turnip having several root prongs, and an excessive growth of top coming from two or three separate neck growths, will transmit its like through the seed to the next crop. Seed can be grown from such roots much more cheaply than from selected roots, because, in the first place, the mother roots are culls and are not as valuable for feeding, and secondly, they will produce a much larger quantity of seed.

During the last ten or fifteen years the seed trade has to a great extent been passing from the hands of seedsmen, who devote all their time to a

ed therewith from the hands of incompetent local dealers. With root crop seeds this aim may be reached by allowing only reliable seed houses or seed importers the right to place such goods on the market; by allowing them to place goods in sealed packages, each package to be properly labelled, and to bear the name, and consequently the reputation of the seed house, in the hands of local dealers to be sold on commission only. Official interference in the seed trade may have objectionable features. Perhaps the most striking example of where legislation has been applied to improve the conditions under which commercial seeds are sold is in the State of Maine, where all seeds sold must be accompanied with a statement, showing the percentage of pure and vital seeds. They have extended to their seed trade a modification of the Act which is used in Canada to regulate the quality of commercial fertilizers, and the results have clearly demonstrated that, whatever evils may accompany an enforced guarantee system in connection with the seed trade, it is an effective way to improve the quality of commercial seeds, especially of clover and grasses, of which a great deal is sold in some districts in Canada, that contains large quantities of noxious weed seeds and is a decided injury, not only to the farmer who buys it, but to the locality where it is grown.

which displaced a "School of Agriculture," but there is a movement among practical farmers for something like our American and Canadian agricultural stations at which experiments in cropping and tests with manures, natural and artificial, can be made. On this line Dr. Hunter has already worked for several years, at first on a small scale for his own enlightenment and afterwards on the farm of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny, west of Edinburgh. In a recent lecture, delivered before a farmers' club at Galashiels, Dr. Hunter gave out his views, the fruit of prolonged tests made in the way indicated, some of which are well worth noting here. It may be noted that Professor Macalpine, of Glasgow, another front rank authority, has been working hand in hand with Dr. Hunter in these experiments.

The foremost point in Dr. Hunter's system is attention to soil bacteriology. All soils contained bacteria, mostly favorable to plant growth, but some the reverse. If farmers wanted these bacteria to do them the most good they must feed them. In doing so they were really turning over their crude plant food to be cooked. The science of manuring meant just finding out the best methods of feeding these bacteria. Apart from the actual manurial value of farmyard manure, there was its value as a breeding ground for these bacteria. Bones had long been regarded as choice

### Old Timers at Glenboro.

The old timers of the Glenboro district have just held a very pleasant reunion. Owing to the terrible condition of the country roads, only half the number promised could put in an appearance. R. H. Ferguson occupied the chair, and there were 45 guests present. Some had come here as early as 1872-79, but most of them date back to 1881-82. Many amusing stories were told of old time experiences, and a good time was spent.

A celebrated clergyman once startled the young ladies of his flock with the following advice: "The buxom bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, bouncing lass who can darn a stocking, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys and be a lady withal in company, is just the sort of girl for me, and any worthy man to marry. But you are pining, moping, lolling, wasp-waisted, mortgagees: music murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chicks. The truth is dear girls, you want more liberty and less fashionable restraint, more kitchen and less parlor, more exercise and less sofa, more pudding and less piano, more frankness and less mock modesty, more breakfast and less bustle. Loose yourself a little, enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion; breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom and become something beautiful as nature designed."

Those interested in the Manitou creamery are talking about a make of 100,000 lbs. for the coming season. T. Gadd, the present maker, took hold of a dormant concern a year ago and worked it up to an output during last season of 67,000 lbs.

Many successful poultrymen have a special room to which they move all their sitting hens. In this way they cannot get away nor can other hens lay in the nests or disturb them. Each hen can be closed in and let out daily for exercise and food. Be sure and have food and grit ready for them—the grit especially.

The Buff Orpington is now being boomed as a desirable fowl for the farmer to raise. While in England last summer, Professor Grisdale, agriculturist of the experimental farms, Ottawa, visited a number of flocks in the north of England and purchased six pullets and two cockerels of the breed from the yards on Lady Henry Bentinck's Underley Estate at Kirkby, Lonsdale, England, for J. W. Clark, Onondaga, Ont. These birds have arrived and have proved a choice lot.

The Manitoba Poultry Association secured a special grant of \$150 from the Legislature for the purpose of purchasing portable coops. With this money they have obtained 200 coops. Half of these coops were used at the recent show, the other half have now been finished and the whole will be stored and held ready for shipment to where the next poultry show is to be held. This will add materially to the success of the show in the future, especially at outside points, as the expenditure for coops has always been a heavy drain.

An experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College, to see how long after a pen of breeding fowls were mated the eggs would be fertile and safe for hatching, brought out the fact that on the second day after the male was introduced the eggs were still infertile, but on the seventh day 70 per cent. were fertile. After the male was removed there was 49 per cent. of the eggs still fertile on the 7th day, but on the tenth day they were all infertile, so that it is not best to set eggs laid later than a week after absence of male, nor to set eggs till he has been with the hens about a week.

April 1st marked the date of the opening of the Spring Term in the Central Business College of Toronto, a school which is doing good work and which seems to enjoy a liberal patronage, as stated in its advt. in this issue.

"I owe no man a penny!" said he proudly.

They gazed on him with wondering admiration.

"No man on earth! The only two persons to whom I owe money are my landlady and washerwoman!"

It is best never to allow another to make you his confidant. He may be only fishing for your secrets with perverted truth for a bait; and, besides, he is apt to be unjustly suspicious of you after his private affairs are in your keeping.

Public office holders are often considered open for censure, without reason or recourse. Those aiming their slanderous missiles at private individuals, but are too cowardly to make open attack, find it convenient to use the office as armour.


Dashaway—"You say your sister will be down in a minute, Willie. That's good news. I thought perhaps that she wanted to be excused as she did the other day." "Not this time. I played a trick on her." "What did you do?" "I said you were another fellow," exclaimed Willie, triumphantly.

Mrs. Strongmind (about to start with the picnic party)—"Let me see—here are the wraps, here's the lunch basket, here's the opera glass, and here's the bundle of umbrellas. I think we've got everything, and yet—children, we haven't forgotten anything, have we?"

Husband and father (standing meekly at the horses' heads)—"Shall I get in now, my dear?"

Mrs. Strongmind—"Why, to be sure, James, I knew there was something else!"

In every town and village may be had, the



**Mica Axle Grease**

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Imperial Oil Co.



**50 ACRES WHEAT  
35 ACRES OATS  
30 ACRES GRASS**

Per Day, Warranted. Durability unequalled.

**Cahoon Seed Sower,**

Your Dealer Sells Them.

Made by Goodell Co., 50 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.

### F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.  
Office: 214 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG.  
Telephone 295.

## Cheap Priced Traction Engines.

That Traction Engine most profitable is not always the one with the Lowest Price. The Traction Engine Cheapest in Price is that Engine which gives the **most, best and longest use for the money paid.**

A Traction Engine costing you \$1200 and lasting 6 years is dear in comparison with one that costs \$1500 and lasts 8 years. Look closely to the material used, the quality of workmanship employed and the working and wearing principles of a Traction Engine when making a selection.

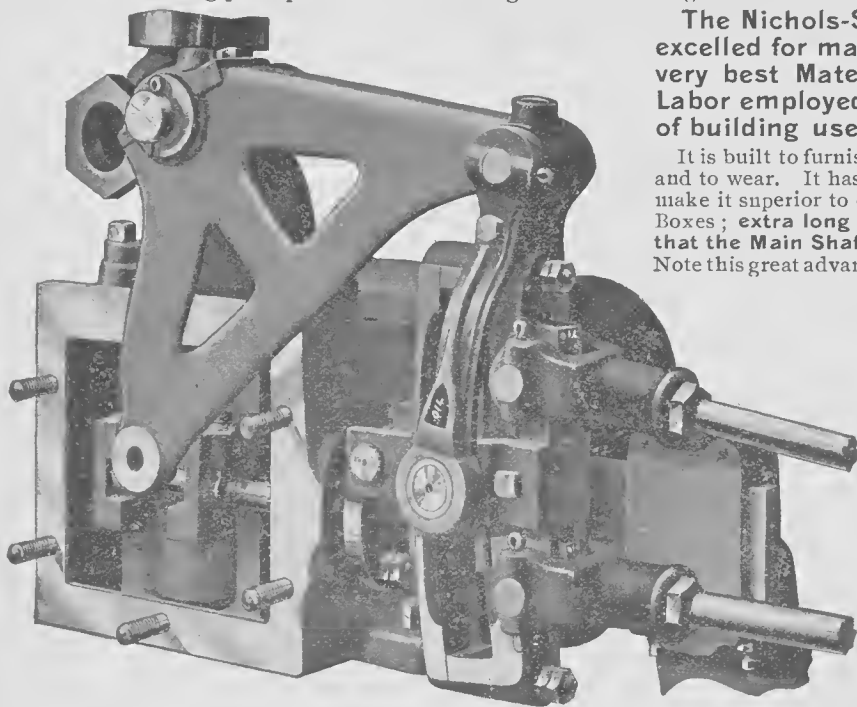
**The Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine has excelled for many years because only the very best Material is used, the very best Labor employed and the very best Principles of building used in its construction.**

It is built to furnish ample power for the purpose used and to wear. It has many features peculiar to itself that make it superior to other engines. Note the Main Shaft Boxes; extra long and massive, and so chambered that the Main Shaft bearings run constantly in oil. Note this great advantage over other styles of construction.

**A Link Reverse unequalled as reversing device and made to give many years of continuous usage. Every wearing part provided with bushing so that in case of wear it can be replaced at a nominal expense.** Compare closely with the Cheap Reversing Devices on other engines.

All parts of the Nichols-Shepard Engines are constructed in the same superior manner. A traction engine that will develop more for the rated horse power and last longer than any other Traction engine built.

Do not buy a Cheap Engine because you may buy it at a cheap price, for the **best at what it is actually worth is the cheapest in the end.**

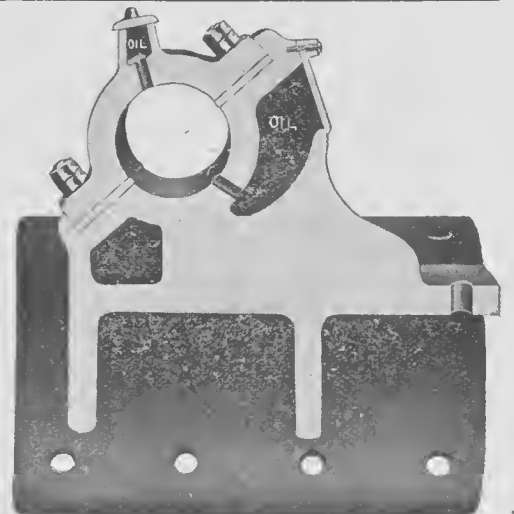


NICHOLS-SHEPARD LOCOMOTIVE LINK AND VALVE.

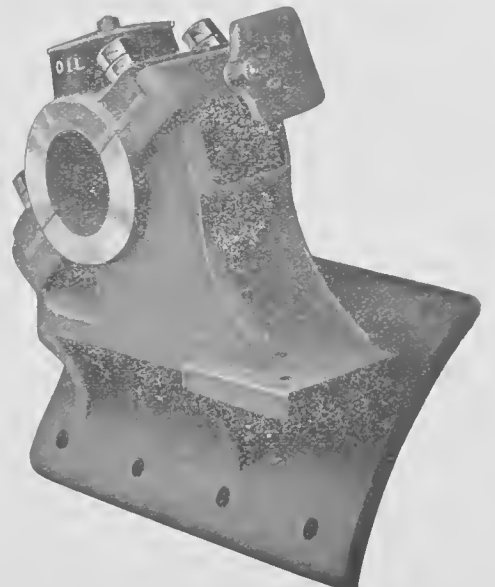
Send for our new 1902 catalogue, which contains all particulars and details describing our full line of Threshing Machinery. Address—

### NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO, Battle Creek Mich.

or 216 James St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada; The Bellamy Co., Edmonton, Alta.; Donald A. McDonald, Regina, Assa.; Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.; and many other representative implement dealers throughout the Canadian Northwest, with whom we have made arrangements for the sale of our machinery.



MAIN SHAFT BOX.  
(Sectional View.)



MAIN SHAFT BOX.



## Hedge Fence Fakes Exposed.

A HUGE FIZZLE.

The following is what F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, has to say of the operation of hedge fence promoters in Ontario:—

"Two or three hedge fence companies were started some years ago in Ontario by a number of good men, who, in company with a number of others who were no good, went to the United States for business pointers, and then started here.

"The whole thing has been a *huge fizzle* of the very worst sort. Hedge fences may be all right sometimes, but they are very unsuitable to the conditions in Canada. Posts and wire are very much more to be desired. Hundreds and hundreds of hedges were sold by these companies to farmers who made partial payments and then found it impossible to make the hedge into a fence. There are here and there a few good hedge fences in Ontario, but I would advise you to warn your people against having anything to do with these hedge fence companies.

Some years ago I went to the United States and studied this question very carefully, and on my return I advised the people of Ontario very strongly through the Farmer's Advocate not to take stock in it, and not to buy from these hedge fence companies. However, a company was started in Ontario, and I think nearly all who put their money into the venture have lost, if they count their time anything, more than they put in, and of those who bought the hedge fences, from seven to nine-tenths wish they had never seen a hedge fence and the majority of them have made no use of the fences.

"Wherever this fence has been sold you will find they pronounce it, and hedge fence companies generally, a humbug. The honey-locust, the willow and the English thorn have all been largely used in this country, but none of them have proved desirable. In England we see very fine hedges, and perhaps they answer the purpose in a land of little snow, but people find they are not nearly as desirable as a wire and post fence. Even in Kentucky, the land of the hedge fence, and other Southern States, the hedge fence has not proven desirable.

"In the interests of your country you should warn your people strongly against hedge fences and hedge fence companies generally."

A FAKE OF THE WORST KIND.

Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., one of the best known agriculturists of the middle west, has the following to say:—

"Your favor received. In reply I would state first that there are no hedges of any kind being planted in Iowa, except in an ornamental way around town residences, and for these the privet is mostly used. Hedges that were grown in Southern Iowa twenty-five and thirty years ago are being taken down. These were osage orange, and when large enough made excellent fence posts.

I have never heard of the buckthorn being used in this State for hedge purposes. If it had been, I would surely have heard of it, for there is very little going on in any part of the State, or adjoining States, which is not discussed in Wallace's Farmer. You can, therefore, put it down that the story of a hedge of buckthorn eighteen feet high in Iowa is fairy talk.

"The reason why farmers do not make hedges of any kind is because woven wire fence is cheaper and better; does not furnish a harbor for insects or weeds, and does not to so great an extent pile up snowdrifts in the winter.

"We have, nevertheless, had our experience with fake hedge fence companies. Perhaps ten or twelve years ago a number of gentlemen from Indianapolis, one or more of them State officials, came to Cedar Rapids and organized what was known as 'The Cedar Valley Thorn Hedge Company,' selling rights to nine counties in that vicinity. Their

plan was to organize a company with a capital stock of \$50,000, then sell a majority of the stock, say \$30,000, to local capitalists, thus giving them a controlling interest. It was expected that these local capitalists would sell county rights to smaller capitalists in the various counties of about \$10,000 per county, and that these would work the farmers to a finish. I examined into this some eleven years ago and found that these men had quietly paid their \$30,000 and kept close mouths.

"About seven years ago the same men came to Des Moines and proposed to organize a company capitalized at \$350,000. They proposed to sell to thirty-eight capitalists in Des Moines and the State the right to the other ninety-one counties for \$190,000, taking their notes bearing six per cent. interest and payable on or before three years. These local capitalists, having a majority of the stock, were to control. It was held out that they could sell these ninety-one counties for \$910,000, and that this would make an excellent dividend.

"Strange to say, a large number of the leading capitalists of Des Moines went into the scheme, bankers, stock breeders, and capitalists of various kinds. They employed the then Secretary of State at \$3,000 a year, and began to work up their county organizations and did organize Boone, Blackhawk, and perhaps two or three others. They attempted to organize in Delaware county, when I exposed the scheme. Ever since the subject has been as quiet as death. In Boone county a number of suits grew out of the attempt to hold farmers. Whether they are settled or not I do not know. Some of the capitalists in Des Moines, when they found out they were bitten, paid up their notes. One of the most solid men of the town told me that he had bought his note of \$5,000, with \$1,200 accrued interest, for \$4,500, and charged it up to 'fool tax.' Since receiving your letter, I have inquired of our banker and he informs me that most of them settled in the same way, but that one of them refuses to pay and is pleading the baby act.

"The whole business is a fake of the worst kind. Farmers do not need hedges at all. If they did, these companies have really nothing to sell. Any farmer can plant a hedge if he has a mind to, and cultivate it as he has a mind to. The patents for trimming them amount to nothing whatever, and the whole business as conducted here is simply a steal of the most palpable kind.

"I should very much enjoy having a libel suit brought against Wallace's Farmer. It would be the best advertising we could possibly get. You could as readily find an orange tree growing out in the open at Des Moines as find a buckthorn hedge on a farm. In fact, until your letter was received, I had never heard of it."

## Wheat in Kansas.

There can hardly be a farmer anywhere on this continent who has a more wide and reliable knowledge of all matters connected with wheat growing, especially, than C. Wood Davis, of Clearwater, Kansas. His statistical knowledge for a good many years back has been second to none in that great wheat growing state. In a recent letter he points to the real harm that is done to the farmers by irresponsible or interested people who write great things as regularly as the season comes round. Sometimes the mis-statement is the other way, but whichever way it goes the information offered is as a rule purposely misleading.

The Nor'-West Farmer has repeatedly in past years pointed out the great injury done to the farmers here by exaggerated reports of the amount of grain available for export. Boomsters, dealers and speculators may find profit in such exaggerations, but it is easily seen that an estimate inside, rather than over the actual amount is much more likely to benefit the producers. At the outset of his letter, Mr. Wood

Davis speaks of this. He says, referring to the class of reports usually supplied to newspapers and their reporters, that nine-tenths of such reports and cognate statements originate with townspeople and mostly with millers and grain dealers, who, having many and great hedging contracts outstanding at all times, are ever exaggerating good prospects and making strenuous efforts to minimize poor ones—just as they and their organs are forever exaggerating the volume of grain still in the hands of growers.

The immediate object of the letter is to condemn as false reports cabled to London in the name of Secretary Coburn of the State agricultural station, giving favorable reports of the crop of Kansas. In opposition to these pleasantly-worded reports he says:—

"Taken as a whole, conditions in the wheat-fields of Kansas have but once in my experience, extending back to 1863, appeared as unfavorable in the middle of March as they do in this year of 1902. That was after the frightful havoc wrought by the blizzard of February 6-7, 1895, the harvest of that year giving a yield, according to Secretary Coburn, of but 3.84 bushels an acre for the State! It is certain that the wheat fields of south central Kansas presented in March, 1895, no such measure of destruction as they do in March, 1902!"

Speaking of one of the most productive wheat growing portions of Kansas, he says: "Of some 1,700,000 acres sown in this region quite 1,300,000 acres appear to be in a condition to return no more than a quantity equivalent to the seed sown. There is a district where less damage has been done than in the one just referred to, but taking the good and bad of the whole, the average will show a loss of 50 per cent. of the whole. There is a like arca in Oklahoma in quite as bad plight, while Texas has 1,500,000 acres that promises little if

any better. That is, there is here en block more than 4,000,000 acres sown to wheat which has, so far as the commercial supply is concerned, been literally swept off the face of the earth."

The main object of the writer is to show that the favorable report alleged to have been made to the English grain trade regarding the wheat prospects of Kansas is utterly false, and who ever is behind that report is a positive enemy to the real interests of the farmers who have last year's wheat still to sell, as well as of those who will in a few months have this season's yield of winter wheat to put on the market. It is just such loose reports, either purposely or through ignorance set going, that help to keep down the value of all the grain now waiting to be marketed, of which our own is no mean quantity.

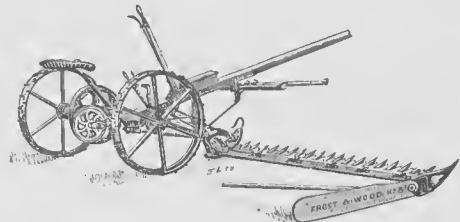
## Milling in the U. S.

In a recent issue of the Northwestern Miller there is a table showing the number and out-turn of the various flouring mills in the States. Some in the Southern States grind corn. There are 9,000 mills in all grinding about 490,000,000 bushels of wheat, the finished product of which in flour being worth about \$350,000,000. Minnesota, with 400 mills, grinds over 1/5 of the whole. Ohio, with 900 mills, comes next and grinds fully a third of the Minnesota out-turn. North Dakota, with 75 mills, grinds under 5,000,000 bushels, and South Dakota, with 140 mills, grinds under 4,500,000 bushels.

Calgary has decided to hold its next exhibition on July 9 to 12. Preparations are being made for a big show. New stabling will be built for horses and cattle.

## Do You Want A NEW MOWER?

THEN TRY THE



## F. & W. NEW No. 8.

### OBSERVE:

1. The excellent and handsome design.
2. The simple and powerful gearing.
3. The effective roller and ball bearings.
4. The wear and friction reducing devices
5. The strong and efficient cutting apparatus.

NO NEED TO BACK UP TO START.

GO AHEAD AND CUTTING BEGINS AT ONCE

If you do not require a Mower, how about a Binder, Disc Harrow or Hay Rake. Illustrated catalogue on application.

THE *Frost & Wood Company* LIMITED.

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH: WINNIPEG.

**A New Pointer on Harrowing.**

J. J. Shaw, Oak Lake, Man., sends us the following suggestion, which is well deserving of attention. Men who have dragged their weary feet 50 or 60 hours a week after the harrows may see a good deal in it. Mr. Shaw says: "Last June I saw a hint in The Nor' West Farmer about harrowing on horseback, which is certainly away ahead of walking on the soft earth. I rode after the harrows for four seasons, but found it very hard on the horse to carry a man in that way. Besides it takes an extra horse. I am now trying what I think a better plan. I took the wheels and axle of an old drill to the blacksmith, and had the axle cut to 3½ feet long. I had two holes bored in it, to which I fastened a block of wood on top of the axle. In this I fastened a tongue, then attached the point of the tongue to the doubletree by means of an extra clevis. I bolted a seat on the tongue a little in front of the axle. The point of the tongue being low and the seat in front of the axle, the weight of the man is very light on the draft. The seat, being high enough for the driver's feet to rest on the brace of the tongue, raises him about as high as if he was on horseback. He can harrow 45 acres a day with two span of horses and does not feel a bit tired at the close of the day's work. This leaves him in good spirits to do the necessary chores at night. There are a good few chores to be done on a farm after a day's work in the field and my plan saves the man so much that he can do them with comfort."

We are grateful to Mr. Shaw for his suggestion and hope some others will give his scheme a fair trial. There is no patent on it.

**Public Works in the Territories.**

The annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Northwest Territories for 1901 has just been published and helps to show how great are the improvements in this line required to keep pace with the rapid increase of settlement.

The department now owns over 1,200 bridges of different sizes and the cost of repairs on these is a pretty large total of expenditure. The number of new bridges built during the year was 113. A heavy flow of ice last spring partially wrecked a new steel bridge at Red Deer only a few days after it had been finished. Close on \$70,000 was spent on these new erections, some of which are of considerable importance.

Roads are another important item, and on these \$35,000 has been spent.

For drainage purposes a steam ditching machine has been contracted for and will be set to work early this season.

There are 20 ferries operated.

Over 1,800 miles of fireguards have been plowed during the year.

Twenty boring machines have been in operation.

A great number of dams, some of them containing large masses of water, are also to be kept in repair, some of them at considerable cost.

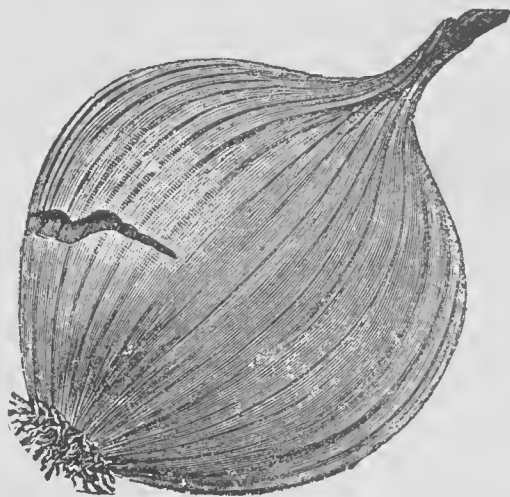
All these various works taken altogether show a great amount of work to be kept in repair or undertaken, and shows the importance to the country of this department.

**Crop Conditions in U. S.**

The monthly crop bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows over the whole country an average condition for winter wheat of 78.7 per cent. on April 1, against 91.7 on April 1st of last year. This is nearly 4 per cent. below the average for the last ten years. Even this low estimate does not allow anything for the area abandoned as worthless in such States as Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Drouth and other adverse winter conditions are responsible for this low average. The actual extent of the abandoned area will be reported on next month.

Canada's Premier Seed House.

Established 1856.

**Simmers' Reliable****SEEDS** Pure, True and Profitable.**Vegetable and Flower Seeds**

In Full Size Packets.

Your Own Choice.

Select any Seeds from the List below at the following rates:

**Any 21 Packets for 50 Cents, Postpaid**  
**Any 10 Packets for 25 Cents, Postpaid**

**VEGETABLES**

BEANS—Cream Pod Dwarf.  
 BEANS—Wax or Butter, Dwarf.  
 BEANS—Pole Butter.  
 BEET—Best Round.  
 BEET—Best Long.  
 BORECOLE, or Kale.  
 CARROT—Shorthorn.  
 CARROT—Long Orange.  
 CABBAGE—Late Flat.  
 CABBAGE—Long Keeper.  
 CAULIFLOWER—Main Crop.  
 CUCUMBER—For Slicing.  
 CUCUMBER—For Pickle.  
 CORN—Early.  
 CORN—Late.  
 CELERY—White, Choicest.  
 CELERY—Red, Early.  
 CRESS—Curled.  
 LETTUCE—Curly.  
 LETTUCE—Heading.  
 LEEK—Large Flag.  
 MUSKMELON—Earliest and Best.  
 WATERMELON—Sweetest.  
 CITRON—For Preserve.  
 ONION—Large Yellow.

ONION—Best Red.  
 ONION—Large White.  
 ONION—White Pickling.  
 PEPPER—Long Red.  
 PARSNIP—Best Long.  
 PARSLEY—For Garnishing.  
 PUMPKIN—For Pie.  
 PEAS—Dwarf, Early.  
 PEAS—Medium Early.  
 PEAS—Sugar.  
 SALSIFY—Or Vegetable Oyster.  
 RADISH—Long Summer.  
 RADISH—Round Summer.  
 RADISH—Winter.  
 SQUASH—Summer Marrow.  
 SQUASH—Winter Keeping.  
 TOBACCO—Hardest Kind.  
 TOMATO—Early Large Red.  
 TOMATO—Yellow Plum.  
 TOMATO—For Preserve.  
 TURNIP—White, for Garden.  
 TURNIP—Yellow, for Garden.  
 TURNIP, Swede, for Garden.  
 SAGE.  
 SUMMER SAVORY.

**FLOWERS**

ALYSSUM—Sweet.  
 ASTER—Tall, Mixture.  
 ASTER—Dwarf, Mixture.  
 BALSAM—Camelia Flowered.  
 BARTONIA—Golden.  
 CALENDULA—Or Eng. Marigold.  
 CALLOPSIS—Mixed.  
 CANARY BIRD—Climber.  
 CANDYTUFT—Best colors, Mxd.  
 CANDYTUFT—Fragrant, White.  
 CHIRYSANTHEMUM—Dbl. Annl.  
 DIANTHUS—Indian Pinks.  
 DELPHINUM—Larkspur.  
 GAILIARDIA—Large Flowered.  
 MARIGOLD—Tall African.  
 MARIGOLD—Dwarf French.  
 MIGNONETTE—Sweet.

NASTURTIUM—Tall, Mixed.  
 NASTURTIUM—Dwarf, Mixed.  
 PANSY—Simmers' "Premium."  
 PETUNIA—Large, Mixed.  
 PILEOX DRUMMONDII—Mixed.  
 POPPY—Shirley, Mixed.  
 POPPY—Carnation Flowered.  
 PORTULACA—Single, Mixed.  
 SALPIGOSSIS—Large Flow'r'ing.  
 SCABIOSA—Tall, Mixed.  
 SCARLET RUNNER BEANS.  
 STOCKS—German, 10 weeks.  
 SUNFLOWER—Best Double.  
 SWEET PEAS—Eckford's Mixed.  
 VERBENAS—Mammoth, Mixed.  
 ZINNIA—Double, Mixed.  
 WILD GARDEN MIXTURE.

These packets are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets.

Mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the Seeds will reach you promptly.

**J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont.**

Simmers' Seeds are obtainable from all reliable merchants. See you get SIMMERS' SEEDS and take no other.

Authorized Capital

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Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.



The only Company in Canada conducting  
 Hail Insurance on established insurance  
 principles with absolute security for  
 Payment of Losses.

**The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company**

SEEDING is a little late, but with the energy characteristic of the MANITOBA FARMER, it will be rushed to the finish. Then will follow the ANXIOUS SEASON. Anxious days and nights for the man, who, with a good crop in sight, takes chances on losing it by HAIL. Better insure it and let us occupy the ANXIOUS SEAT. That is our business. You will sleep better at night with one of our Insurance Policies under your pillow. Don't wait until hail has given you a touch up. Too much like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Insure early and enjoy protection during the whole growing season. Our agents will be pleased to furnish full information as to rates, etc., or write to

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

**Manitoba Marble and Granite Works**

Carload of first-class marble just received. Orders placed with us before the new year will get special discount. All kinds of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones made.

**WHEELDON & SONS,** Cor. Notre Dame and Albert Streets,  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**CHOICE SILK REMNANTS 600 INCHES 15c**

Delighted customers by hundreds testify to their marvellous cheapness. All of our pieces come from silk tie factories, where, as you know, only the best silks are used. These silks cost from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a yard. They are all of good size for fancy work, and are of priceless value for making Crazy Quilts, Drapes, Sofa Pillows, Edges, Pincushions, etc. The variety of colors and designs is almost endless. They are of every conceivable pattern; plaids, polka dots, stripes, checks, etc., etc., all of the handsomest and brightest colors. Of the many dozens contained in each package no two pieces are alike. Having purchased the entire output of Remnants from all the Canadian tie factories, we are at present offering the last remnant of this paper the greatest bargain in choice rich silk remnant ever heard of. **WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.** Each package contains over 600 square inches. Price, postpaid, 1 package, 15c.; 2—25c.; 3—35c.; 5—50c. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 824, Toronto.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

### Smut Prevention.

We are glad to believe that smut, both in wheat and oats of last year's crop, was a good deal below the average of previous years. But there is still enough risk of taint in samples of seed that to superficial observation look quite clean to make it very desirable that precautionary measures should still be used. By keeping at it for a few years more we may almost succeed in stamping out the taint. We are glad to learn from the wholesalers that there has already been a pretty extensive sale of both bluestone and formalin, and while we are about it we may urge on those who have not already ordered their bluestone to send in their orders at once, as no more will be ordered by the trade this year, and it will be "first come first served."

For wheat either formalin or bluestone will do; for oats formalin is very much the best. There are always some who see no use in fussing about this point, but when they reach the elevator next fall there may be a decided change in their views. To avoid unpleasantness then, it is wiser to take a little pains now, the remedy is so cheap, reliable and easily applied.

Men with large handling and previous experience hardly need to be told how to apply smut preventives, but for the sake of thousands of new readers who come in every year we give new directions for bluestoning on a small scale. If the wheat is clean looking, and bluestone is only used as a safeguard, then 1 lb. of bluestone to 10 bushels of seed will be enough. Dissolve it in a wooden pail with warm water and reduce with cold water till you have about two pails of solution. A coal oil barrel cut short, or a common tub, may be used to mix in. Two pounds of bluestone and four or five pails of water in such a tub is the right thing to start with. Now put in a bushel or so of your wheat in an open meshed sack, souse it in the tub a minute so as to wet it thoroughly; then set it on a close board sloping into the tub so as to let the liquid run back into the tub. Then empty the sack on the barn floor to dry. In that way all the seed for a small farm can easily be treated. If the wheat shows smutty make the solution a little stronger.

When the formalin is used it should be what in the trade is called a 40 per cent. solution. It is the only sure cure for oat smut. For either wheat or oats 4½ oz. formalin in 10 gallons cold water will do to soak 30 bushels of seed. Soak a few minutes if for oats, then drip as before and lay the seed on the floor in a heap. The gas formed in the heap will kill as well as if the seed had been an hour in the tub. Next day lay out to dry, or it may heat. For wheat one souse in the tub before laying out is enough. The gas formed in the heap is sure death to the smut.

Once seed is dry it may lie a month or even a year and be as good as if sown the day after it has been treated.

### Bird's Hill Institute.

The Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute held a meeting on March 20th. The attendance was good, considering the state of the roads after the blizzard, but both Messrs. Bedford and Rooney, the advertised speakers, were unable to come. However, M. Bartlett, secretary of the Horticultural Society, attended and gave an interesting and instructive address to the institute and to the scholars on institute work and school-gardening.

After apologizing on behalf of the Department for the failure of the appointed speakers, he complimented the institute on having the largest membership roll in the Province (82), as well as having the best record for the number of meetings held—it being one for every two months since its formation in April, 1894. It was found that meetings were more successful in winter than in summer. He suggested that the institute arrange for an excursion to Brandon, whereby its members would

have an opportunity of visiting the Experimental Farm. Meetings to be successful must be well advertised and if the interest is to be maintained the members must depend more upon themselves than upon the government speakers for a programme. He dwelt upon the importance of observing Arbor Day, if our country is to maintain its rainfall, and hence its prosperity. The best kinds of trees and shrubs were then noted. After the scholars had sung three songs appropriate to the occasion, Mr. Bartlett addressed them on school-gardening, and kept them interested for nearly an hour. A flower bed must have a suitable background. It was very important to hoe and rake frequently to keep the moisture in the ground, as well as to destroy the weeds. He wanted them all to try for the prizes offered by the Western Horticultural Society in August for the best varieties of sweet peas. All the work in the cultivation of them is to be done by the scholars. He particularly advocated the growing of China asters.

### Road Work.

The annual task of road-making is on. If the results of the work of former years may be taken as an index, some splendid work will be accomplished, and there will also be some work which will be as well left undone. In too many cases statute labor takes the form of an annual holiday, and there is no real road improvement. The policy which shirks duty in this matter is a short-sighted one and the results of bad work fall back upon the parties who are responsible therefor. Work "done for the King" is not for the King only.

The choice of a good pathmaster is of very great importance in the accomplishment of successful work. We have known of cases where the poorest tool of a man on the whole beat was selected, with no other apparent reason than that he would have been no good to have worked under anyone else. It is obvious that in such cases the work is likely to prove a failure.

There is very much more to learn about road-making than is sometimes supposed. For grading on the level or on ordinary slopes there can be no doubt that the improved road-machines are away in advance of the old-style road-scraper. The officers of municipalities which have not made purchases of graders might find it profitable to look over the advertisements which have appeared in these columns from time to time and make a selection. We know of many municipalities where these machines are used, and where the work has been directed by capable men, "road work" has meant very permanent road-making.

The work done by the scraper, however, could very often be improved. One of the difficulties in connection with its use is that the surface is left uneven and unpacked. The places where the dumps have been made are apt to be solid, while loose hollows lie between. Unless very carefully levelled, the road is soon a series of holes. The rains settle into the hollows, and the road becomes permanently a bad one. Where the scraper is used, the dumps should always be levelled with a cultivator and all packed down afterwards by a heavily weighted roller.

Culverts are another source of great trouble in some localities. A culvert which is made shorter than the width of the road is a menace to the safety of the driving public. Oftentimes these culverts are put in away above the level of the road and a little loose earth is thrown up at the side in such a way that it settles and leaves a depression alongside the angle of the culvert, making a combination which is very exasperating to drivers and bicyclists, and very trying to vehicles. If close to the watermark, too, the stream is likely to cut its way across this low place and make the matter much worse by washing away all the earth from beside the culvert. Some disastrous accidents have come to our

knowledge from this very cause. We would say that all culverts should be raised somewhat above, rather than placed below, the road level, but that the grades approaching them should be solidly made and rounded back some little distance, making them rise an inch or two above the top of the lumber on either side. This is an arrangement which makes driving a pleasure and is conducive to the most permanency. In cases of swollen streams the water then flows over the hard road on either side and very little damage is done by washouts.

Road-making on hill slopes is a sort of work which may very easily be spoiled. Too frequently cuts are made in such a way that the water running down is forced into the centre of the road and great damage is done. We have seen hills where the roads had been washed into great ditches and permanently ruined because no proper channel had been provided for the escape of the floods which sometimes have to find their way down the hill faces. There is no piece of road more easily destroyed and more difficult to repair than that which passes up the hill. In constructing such a road it is important to make small breakwaters at short distances apart, by forming slightly raised ridges which will part any streams running down the road and turn them into the ditches alongside.

Another matter which should receive more attention is the cliffs and "cut-banks" which fall down from some of our roadsides. In some places

these present very real dangers, and the fact that so few fatalities have resulted from this cause has been due rather to the kindness of Providence than to the carefulness of man. Many of these could be guarded with a fence of some sort, and then in cases of any accidents there would at least be the knowledge that an attempt had been made to ensure safety.

Could not the question of road-making be profitably discussed by more of our farmers' institutes?

The Souris E. D. Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at Melita on August 5th and 6th.

Wm. L. Elder, a member of the well-known farming clan of Elders, Rounthwaite, has sold out to go south and take charge of his uncle's breeding establishment at Cloverdale, Minnesota. He carries with him our best wishes.

One of The Farmer's subscribers in the Macleod district, writing about the crops there last year, says: "I raised over 4,500 bushels of oats last year, some of my land turning off 90 bushels per acre. Still, this is a stock country, and you cannot raise oats in Southern Alberta." The yield indicated above is phenomenal for a district usually so dry as is the country about Macleod, and the large crop of last year is largely to be accounted for by the heavy rainfall during the growing season. Does it not point out some of the possibilities of irrigation?

## BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

BRANDON, MAN.

### HAVE A FEW BARGAINS IN THRESHER OUTFITS.

16 H.P. Cornell Engine and Advance Separator, Price \$1200.00.

16 H.P. Norsworthy Engine and rebuilt Separator with White Decks, \$1100.00.

16 H.P. Peterson Engine and Sawyer-Massey Separator, rebuilt, Price \$1050.00.

30 H.P. Stationary Engine and 45 H.P. Boiler, Price \$600.

16 H.P. Stationary Engine and 25 H.P. Boiler. Price \$550.

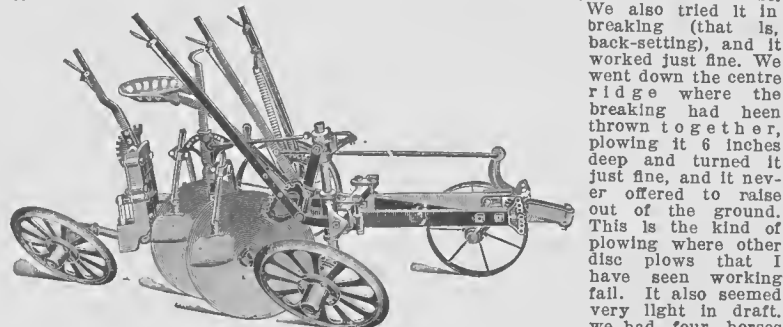
## RESULTS

Talk louder than WORDS. Here is what one man did—what any man can do—with a Rock Island Two Disc Gang Plow.

Mr. John Stevens,  
Agent Rock Island Plow Co.,  
Winnipeg.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 23, 1901.

Dear Sir—I sent the disc plow that I got from you out yesterday on trial, and of course I went with it. We tried it in stubble gumbo land, and it did immense.



We also tried it in breaking (that is, back-setting), and it worked just fine. We went down the centre ridge where the breaking had been thrown together, plowing it 6 inches deep and turned it just fine, and it never offered to raise out of the ground. This is the kind of plowing where other disc plows that I have seen working fall. It also seemed very light in draft, we had four horses on it, weighing about 1,100 each, plowing on rounds 2 miles long. The party who was driving it was delighted with it. He made the remark to me when we were starting plowing that if this plow would work in this ground my fortune was made. He had tried another make of disc plow in the same kind of ground, and when it came to a grass spot the hind end would slew out of the furrow, and our plow turned everything it came to, so you can figure on selling me some disc plows next season if all is well.

Wishing you every success, yours truly,

(Signed) F. J. G.

The Rock Island Disc Plow has been in successful use in the States for many years. Don't you want a circular?

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG,

New Warerooms: 331 Elgin Ave

Rock Island Plow Co., Manufacturers, Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.



## WOMEN'S LACE BOOTS.

No. 207— Postage 20c ex'ra.  
Strong leather Boot, lace,  
full fitting, pegged or nail-  
ed soles. Sizes 3 to 7. No  
1/2 sizes. Price, 90c.

No. 208—  
Good kid, lace, kid tip,  
sewn medium sole, medi-  
um toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.  
\$1.50 per pair.

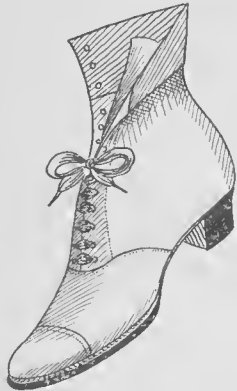
No. 209—  
Good kid, lace,  
kid tip, very flexi-  
ble sole, medium toe  
—a really nice look-  
ing boot and good  
wearer. Sizes 2 1/2 to  
7. \$1.75 per pair.

No. 210—  
Made of fine kid, lace,  
kid tip, extended sole,  
high cut—as comfort-  
able when new as an  
old boot and as shapely  
when old as a new one.  
Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.  
\$2.75 per pair.

No. 211—  
Ladies' kid el-  
astic side Boot,  
wide and com-  
fortable fitting,  
seam down centre,  
comfortable  
low heel. Sizes 3 to 8. No 1/2 sizes. Price,  
\$1.75.

## Our \$2.50 Marvel.

No. 212—  
Ladies' fine kid  
lace boot, finest  
quality, beautiful  
vesting top, lots of  
style and plenty of  
wear, well finished,  
Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.  
\$2.50.



No. 213—  
Ladies fine kid  
laced boot. Good-  
year welt. A  
handsome boot,  
well finished and  
guaranteed good  
to wear. Sizes 2 1/2  
to 7. With good  
extension soles.  
\$3.00.

## NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

30 inches wide, 2 1/2  
yards long, white.  
pair, 35c.

Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 45 in. wide,  
3 yards long, colbert  
edges, white. Pair,  
50c.

Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 52 inches  
wide, 3 1/2 yards long,  
overlocked edges,  
white. 75c. pair.

Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 60 in. wide,  
3 1/2 yards long, white  
or ivory overlocked  
edges. Pair, \$1.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide,  
3 1/2 yards long, heavy quality, taped edges,  
white or ivory. Pair, \$1.25.

## TABLE LINEN.

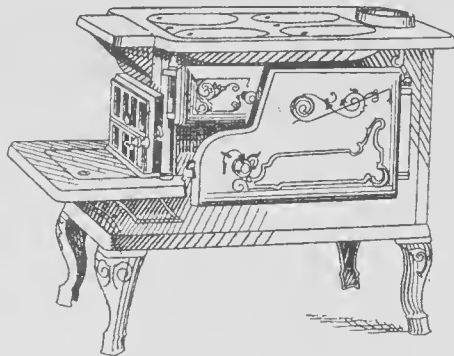
We offer exception-  
ally good values in  
table linen. Made  
in a great variety  
of new patterns in  
both floral and set  
effects.

Bleached, 45c.,  
50c., 60c., 75c.,  
80c., 85c., \$1.00,  
1.25, 1.60, 1.75,  
2.00 per yard.

Unbleached, 25c.,  
30c., 32c., 37c.,  
40c., 50c., 60c.,  
75c., 90c. per yd.



## OUR \$19.25 FAMOUS COAL or WOOD COOK.



This is unquestionably the best Coal and Wood Cook Stove ever  
sold at anything like the above price. It has a flat grate and is guar-  
anteed to bake as evenly as the most expensive stove in existence.  
Size of oven, 20 x 20 x 12. To any one in want of a thoroughly re-  
liable coal and wood stove at a low price we can confidently recom-  
mend this make. \$19.25.

## \$19.75 BICYCLES.

Ladies' or Men's style, strictly high grade, black enamel finish.  
These "Regina" Bicycles have all the latest features, including flush  
joints throughout, expander handle bar and seat post, two-piece  
hanger, at a price heretofore unknown. Only \$19.75, cash with  
order.

## OUR \$3.90 VIOLIN OUTFIT.



This is a genuine Stradivarius model  
Violin, made of fine old wood and with  
curly maple flamed back and sides and a  
top of highly polished wood especially  
selected for violins. The edges are inlaid  
with purfling. With each instrument we  
include a genuine Tourte model bow, one  
extra set of strings, one piece of rosin,  
one complete instructor and one violin  
case of heavy pasteboard.

If preferred, we will send this outfit  
by express C.O.D. on receipt of 90c. as a  
guarantee of good faith. Order at once.

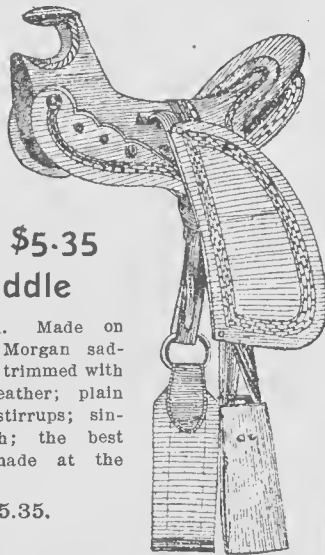
## TOWELS.

The range of price  
at which we sell  
towels is quite ex-  
tensive. We do not,  
however, carry the  
cheapest grade that  
is made, but we do  
carry the lowest  
grade which we can  
confidently recom-  
mend, and which we  
believe will in every  
respect prove satis-  
factory. Economy  
exists only in good  
goods—not neces-  
sarily high priced  
goods. Each of the  
following, from the  
cheapest to the best,  
is good, therefore  
economical to buy.

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Our \$5-35  
Saddle

No. 21. Made on  
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dle tree, trimmed with  
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gle cinch; the best  
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Tweeds, in dark and  
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tures and narrow  
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trimmings. \$1.15,  
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Fine all-wool Tweed  
Pants, in hair line  
stripes and checks, in  
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fawn mixtures; best of  
trimmings. \$2.00,  
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pair.

Fine all-wool import-  
ed Tweeds and Wor-  
sted, light, medium &  
dark colors, in narrow  
and fine hair line  
stripes, checks, over-  
plaids and fancy mix-  
tures. \$3.00, 3.50,  
4.00, 4.50 per pair.

Fine Worsted and  
Serge, in navy blue and black. Thoroughly  
well made. \$3.75, 4.00, 4.50 per pair.

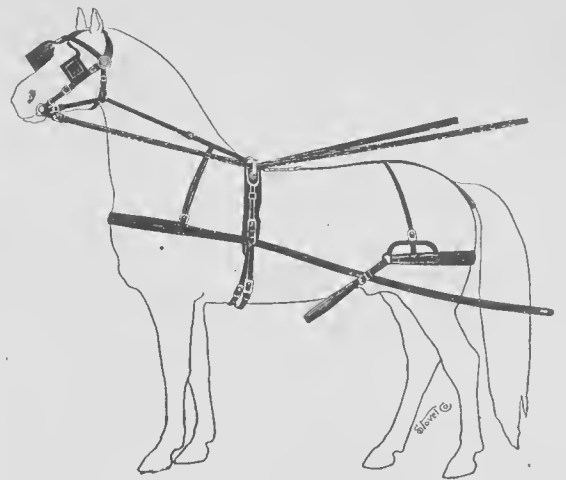
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1/2 side straps, 1/2 in turnback and folded  
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summer wash fa-  
brics from us ob-  
tainable any-  
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sent upon re-  
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for cattle, horses  
and pigs out of  
condition. It is  
used in addition to  
the regular feed of  
grain, etc., and will  
stimulate and per-  
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en the digestive  
organs so that each  
animal will obtain  
more nourishment  
from the grain eat-  
en. It cures and  
prevents disease,  
brightens up run-  
down cattle and  
makes flesh.

To the owner of  
horses it is invalua-  
ble. When horse-  
es, tamed and un-  
trained, ran wild  
on the virgin prai-  
rie, they could sup-  
ply themselves with the soothing herbs  
which keep them strong and healthy. Now  
after hundreds of years of confinement it  
is not to be expected that they will be in  
as good condition as formerly, and must  
therefore be supplied with certain harmless  
herbs to keep them in perfect condition.  
Maber's Cattle Food contains these ingredi-  
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to prove to any reasonable man that horses  
will do more work where it is used than is  
possible without it. The cost is only from  
10c. to 30c. per month, while 50c. can easily  
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Thomlinson Match... \$3.50.

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Thomlinson... \$4.00.

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WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



## How to Succeed in the Work of Beautifying the Rural School Grounds.

By D. C. Dorrance, Tisdale School, Killarney, Man.

Greatly admiring your noble efforts to educate the farmer, and being a teacher myself and thus aware of the many discouragements to be met with in your path, I would say: Just keep on in the way you are doing. You are more appreciated than probably you are aware of. While you are after the farmers, strike out from the shoulder and try a blow at the teachers. They need an awakening along the line of schools and their surroundings. The views of homes, fairs and rural scenes are making your paper a noble teacher. Go on, even if some old pessimist does call you a paper farmer; better that than no farmer at all.

I send you a photo, by an amateur, of a morning scene at the Tisdale school, near the banks of Pelican Lake, Man. In the foreground is a lawn tennis court. Football, and other games when it suits the pupils, has a tendency to in-

crease the number of scholars and secure a more regular attendance. The teacher appears in the buggy as he drives to school. The photo will show what can be done by willing workers in three months' time, as the first spade was put in May 10th, 1901 (Arbor Day.) The pupils never attempted any such work before. Besides this, twenty-seven white birch trees have been planted outside the school grounds on the margin of the old fire break and 140 yards of artemisia hedge, mixed with maples, some of which are nine inches high this season, encloses the ground.

### HOW TO SUCCEED.

There are as many ways to succeed as there are school grounds in this grand western country. Fellow teachers, each one of you must work out his or her salvation—not with fear or trembling—but with hope, courage, tact and enthusiasm. With the whole four as motive powers success is certain. Ways and means, if well thought out and planned, will suggest themselves to those really wishing to succeed. But be original, fellow teachers. Imitators never succeed.

My plan is to have during the winter months, especially March and April, talks on flowers, even using artificial ones to arouse interest, introducing talks on growing natural ones. Then simply ask how many of the pupils could set out cuttings of flowers for the school, such as they have at home. The teacher heads a subscription list for seeds, bulbs, etc. I may say here that tact is a strong motive power. "Tact

is a Corliss engine." It will never fail. I have been able to get \$5 for the work right here in Manitoba. The farmers have hearts as big as oxen and as generous. I find them so, and always ready to assist. All they want is to be shown the way, and are anxious to go ahead. Never drive, or appear to do so.

When your subscription is made purchase seeds and bulbs in bulk from some good seedsman. After seeds come have boxes to fit windows, or any sunny place, and get the pupils to plant the seeds at intermission or at noon. All belong to the pupils. Tact again. I then have hardy plants to transplant and distribute early in the season, such as pinks, pansies, asters, marigolds, stocks, etc. All these are easily cultivated. When Arbor Day comes, sow seeds in garden which has been prepared.

Teachers, you will meet many pessimists, but tact will convert the William Silverings, and do not be afraid to work at the right time. Lady teachers, with that sweet, sunny smile and roguish out! If I had a plot of ground prepared I would grow flowers. But be careful how you smile or you may have the whole school ground ready for a garden. The Western bachelor manages to pass the school often at four o'clock, going your direction. Why not make a convert to the good work? Never listen to pessimists; be an optimist with a big O.

I never forbid pupils to run in the garden, as it is their own and is well watched. The garden in the photo was only sprinkled once. One morning,



TISDALE SCHOOL, NEAR THE BANKS OF PELICAN LAKE, MAN.

when going to school, Mr. W. (not a trustee) said:

"Well, teacher, how's the garden?"  
"Dry," I remarked.  
"Say, come to tea to-night and let's hitch Sandy to the stone-boat."  
"All right," I said.

The garden was watered, Mr. W. saying: "My wife likes flowers." Tact again. The pupils all get a share of the seeds for their garden; not dad's or mam's, however, and a friendly rivalry begins.

Teachers, do not be lazy, but if the farmers are busy catch the plow or spade, and say "Come." Never say "Go," and you will have the forces of mother nature to help you; besides, every one for miles around will be only too glad to lend you a helping hand. Mr. S., a trustee, sent his team and man, Mr. W. drew manure, Mr. P. came with team and mower when needed; H. K., a young bachelor, gave seeds of varieties of trees. Why, I had really no work to do. The pupils would stop in their play to pull weeds, and say, "We are going to have the finest grounds in Manitoba." Ratepayers would drive their visitors to see the school. Everyone but the cantankerous will assist, and you will be much surprised at what can be done.

For a hedge for a wind-break the sharp-leaved or golden willow is about equal to the maple, and as cuttings can be used it can be obtained quicker than the maple.

## Plants from Cuttings.

Most of the plants adapted to culture in the window garden are easily grown from cuttings if proper care is taken in the selection of the cutting. A branch of such recent growth that it is soft and juicy is not good material. Neither is a branch so old that it has become hard and woody. Half way between these conditions is a "happy medium" which should be sought for. Bend the branch you think of making a cutting of. If it breaks off sharply, it is too young. If it does not break at all, but bends without showing a rupture of its bark, it is too old. But if it shows a tendency to both break and bend, but does neither, it is safe to use it. In making cuttings from it, however, do not break them by using force, but cut them off with a sharp knife, making the cut an oblique one. As a general thing two or three inches will be about the right length. Cut off the lower leaves close to the stalk, but always leave some at the top.

Geraniums and many other plants can be rooted easily by setting the cuttings in the soil about the old plants, but the safest and surest method for the amateur to follow, for all plants, is that of rooting them in sand. Any shallow vessel will answer as a receptacle for the sand, which should be clear and rather coarse. Have it about two inches deep. Before putting any cuttings in it, wet it well, then insert the cuttings, pinching it firmly about their base. Make it a point to keep it moist, all through. This is important, for if you allow it to dry out your cuttings will be ruined. As evaporation will take place rapidly, because of the porosity of the sand, you will find it necessary to watch it carefully. It may be necessary to apply water twice a day, and perhaps oftener, if the cutting box or tray is kept in a warm place, as it should be to insure speedy and satisfactory results. If in a sunny place, cover the box with glass to retain enough moisture to preserve that humidity of the air which is of great benefit to the cuttings.

As a general thing, most cuttings will form roots in from a week to ten days. Some of the harder wooded ones will require a longer period. You can tell when they have roots, because new leaves will be put forth. But do not remove them from the sand for a fortnight. Leave them there until their roots have made considerable growth. In removing them, exercise great care and disturb the young and delicate roots as little as possible. Cut about each one with a sharp knife and lift out the square of sand containing the rooted cutting without breaking it apart, if possible. Have a pot ready to receive it, and press the soil lightly about it when it is in place. Water well and set it in shade until it has taken hold of the soil by extending its roots into it. Use small pots at first. Many well-rooted cuttings are lost after potting, because they are put into pots several sizes too large for them. The safe rule is this: Use small pots for small plants, and shift to larger sized ones as the roots fill the old ones. The condition of the roots can be ascertained by inverting the pot and tapping it against something hard. The earth in it will slip out easily, and it can be returned to the pot without the disturbance of a root.—Exchange.

The two most destructive forces at work on our bluffs are fire and cattle.

Reeve Cochrane, of Blanchard, has offered a prize of \$10 for the best kept school yard in his municipality.

The Parks Board of the City of Winnipeg are planning to plant 3,500 trees throughout the city this spring.

For avenue trees try the Russian poplars and the cottonwoods. These are not the longest-lived trees, however. Elm and ash are thus really better, but slower growers.

In the list of officers of the Forestry Association given in last issue one of the directors' names is wrong. It is given as Sanderson; it should be H. Sandison, the chairman of the Winnipeg Parks Board.



"I sell him cheap!"

YOU can judge the value of an animal and most articles in commerce by appearance and price. — With Seeds it is different. — Any Seed must be valued by what it will grow and not by a "cheap" price.

Poor Seeds are those of uncertain growth and product—they are as valueless as the broken-down mule. It is extravagant waste to use them. "Cheap" Seeds may give greater profit to the seller but the user is the loser.

"GOOD QUALITY" in Seeds is the foundation of worth—it is the result from selecting and improving strains, together with care and intelligence in growing and means success to the user.

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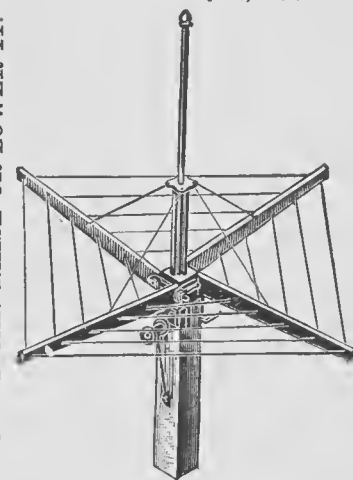
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Everything in Music. Winnipeg.



"I have used a Gee Whizz Washer for 8 mo's. It is still as good as new. I use it for every kind of clothing, doing perfect work without wash board or other rubbing."—Katie I. Gilchrist, Grand Point, Man.

For full particulars write J. J. Cohoe, Gen. Agent, Clear Springs, Man.

## Arbor Day.

The Provincial Government has fixed on May 9th as a day to be set apart for tree planting, and whether we plant on that date or any other, the most of us need to be reminded almost every year of some points in tree planting which we have partially forgotten or perhaps never known. The Farmer has thousands of new readers who are just a little embarrassed about the right way to secure a stand of trees that will bring pleasure and profit for many years to come. If you know better, have a little patience with us while we discourse a little for the benefit of those who are this year to plant for the first time.

To every one we would say emphatically that it is folly to attempt tree growing on recently broken sod. More speed will be achieved if you never plant a tree on any land that has not been two years cultivated, preferably under a crop of potatoes or vegetables of some sort. The deeper that cultivation goes the better for the future prosperity of those trees. It may be confidently asserted that nine-tenths of the countless failures in tree planting that have taken place within the last twenty years in the West have been due to imperfect cultivation of the soil before the trees were planted.

## THE LAYOUT OF THE GROUND

is another important matter. Scores of capable planters have spoiled their work by planting too close to their buildings. If those buildings are meant to serve a quarter section farm the plan should cover about five acres. If for a half section, it should be pretty near ten acres. Where the buildings lie inside a wide stretch of open prairie the drifts from thousands of acres of snowfall will gather and almost smother them unless the layout has been planned so as to avert as much as possible that contingency. In some situations the shelter belt proper may need an outer row of more flexible plants, such as a growthy variety of willows, growing 30 or 40 feet out from the shelter belt. The intervening space will suit admirably as a nursery for new varieties of grain or roots, or for a garden or calf pasture, after the collected snow has been melted by the spring winds. The real shelter belt may be 25 to 35 feet wide, or, as some claim, only one or two lines of good trees. If the business has been well planned, the space inside, which contains the buildings and straw yards, will be quite clear of snow piles, which are the greatest nuisance when they melt, and which keep the yards wet after the whole country round is dry.

## ARBOR DAY PLANTING

may not always be on so large a scale as to cover the planting of one side of the shelter belt always needed for any exposed lot of buildings. But if we are to plant only 50 or 100 trees, the job should form a part of a plan that shall one day embrace the whole of our planting operations. By and by a row of trees round the farm may be attempted, but their success will depend on the protection that can be given them from stock as well as the amount of regular cultivation they get. Shelter from abuse is essential in every case. Two or three rounds of cultivation yearly are equally necessary. If you are not disposed to do that amount of work you had better not plant at all.

## THE KIND OF TREES TO PLANT.

When they can get protection, young trees, anywhere from two to five years old, are always easier to handle, and with fewer chances of failure, than older ones. Never take a wild tree if you can get one from a nursery. The nursery tree finds plenty of food near home and depends mainly on the small fibres it throws out to find food in a good soil. But the wild tree has to struggle for food with all the rest around it and throws out long woody roots in all directions. Some of these must be cut when they are taken up and there are always too few fine rootlets, the kind of

roots on which every tree must depend for daily food. If nursery-grown trees cannot be had a few from the bush may be tried, but it is a long wait, till they get substance enough to make decent trees. In deep, good soil the roots of young elms don't spread far and when taken elsewhere they do much better than wild-grown maples. Maples or Dakota cottonwoods, if they can be had, are the most rapid growers and can be had cheap and good from such men as Patmore, of Brandon, or Caldwell, of Virden. Russian poplars should always be tried if procurable.

If you can get spruces whose roots have been carefully protected from the air, never be without a few of them in your grounds, but a half hour's careless exposure of the roots will spoil them. Every tree root should be protected as much as possible before being planted, but the spruce takes harm the quickest. It takes extra skill to handle far travelled plants and as a rule only a small proportion of Ontario-grown trees and shrubs will live. Of course, the growers will tell you that it is your want of skill and not the packing and long travel that spoils their chance of doing well, but they will die anyway, or at least the majority of them always do.

## THE WAY TO PLANT.

Plan to have the tree a little lower in the ground than it stood in the nursery. Have the hole large enough to allow of the fine roots being fully spread out, and see that the soil below is the best you have. Put a little more of the same soil over the roots, and finish with more ordinary soil to a little below the surrounding level. Then tramp down firmly and pour in a pail of water to make sure it is all well soaked; now cover with loose soil. If the tree is bigger, say 6 or 8 feet high, it must be stayed and the big branches all cut back to within a foot of the stem. Never put manure into the earth along with any tree. One or two good waterings will suffice for any ordinary season, mere dribbles will only help to bake the surface. When this occurs the surface should be stirred so as to produce a dust blanket. With intelligent preparation and care not one tree in a dozen will fail, and healthy growth will follow all work properly done.

## Planting a Tree.

You have planted a tree, and each floating leaf  
Will sing with gladness or sigh with grief,  
Will soothe with its murmur the mourner's tears,  
Or laugh with joy for a hundred years.  
You have planted a tree with its graceful stem,  
Its boughs that sweep to the pasture's hem,  
Its soaring grandeur, its swaying grace—  
A thought of joy in a barren place.  
You have given a dwelling to brooding birds,  
Hours of comfort to gentle herds,  
A summer shelter where children play  
"Keeping house" all a summer's day.  
Love and beauty and bowing shade,  
Softest sounds by the south wind made  
Pictures of fairest tracery  
You give to the world when you plant a tree.

—Exchange.

## Gardening Begins.

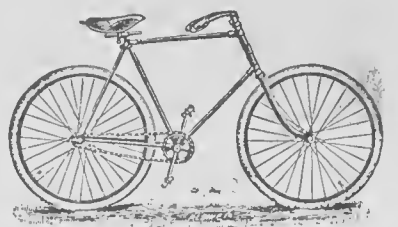
With what joy one begins to make up the garden. It's like beginning life over again in a new world. What an elation there is about it, a hope of expansion equalled in no other experience. What a vitally refreshing aroma there is to the freshly-stirred soil. As a man handles it he wants to eat it, it is so tempting. When the days get warm enough for a man to hang his coat on the fence and feel the fresh warm air sifting through his shirt sleeves there is no need for "spring medicine."

## SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST!

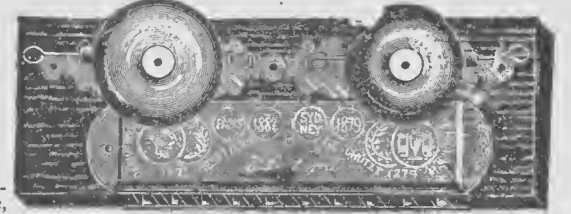


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**BELL HARMONICA** or mouth organ. This is a beautiful article and one we are having a fast sale of. Only \$1.00 post paid.



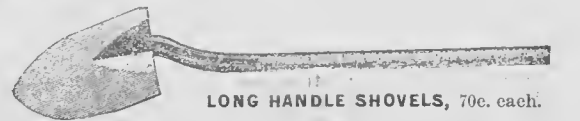
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Wins admiration at the very first by the above mentioned qualities, and what it wins it afterwards retains by reason of its DURABILITY.

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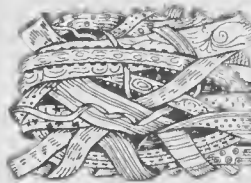
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There are many things to consider in choosing a Piano—musical qualities, effectiveness of action, grace of design and probable durability. Many agents gloss over the lack of certain of these requirements. Our way is to court the closest inspection.

The Karn Piano is so good in every way that it satisfies the most critical customers.

**The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd.**

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Having recently secured an immense stock of Ribbons from a manufacturer in London, England, we are now offering the lady readers of this paper a **tonisizing bargain** in choice rich Remnants, all from **one to three yards long** and up to **3 inches wide**, finest quality, Crown edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Pique edge, Satin edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths suitable for Bonnet Strings, neckwear, trimmings for Hats and dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., all first class. **Their cheapness will astonish you. We guarantee satisfaction.** Mrs. Walter Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "Your box of ribbons received, and I must say I am well pleased with them. I consider them the cheapest bargain I ever got." **Don't miss this chance.** Carefully packed in boxes and sent postpaid, 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90c. **Mail Order Supply Co., Box 42, Toronto.**



## PAGE

he continuous coil; this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. **The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2**

**ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.**

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Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note





## The Sorrows of Jim Jamphry.

### CHAPTER I.

Jim Jamphry's small soul was full of indignation against the existing order of things. He could hardly wait to get home to unburden himself to his mother. The sturdy little legs loped horse-fashion over the ground between Lollie's house and his own.

Until lately he had enjoyed himself immensely with Lollie. She was to be his little wife as soon as they got to be eight years old or so. Meanwhile they made mud pies, played come-to-see, and had a good time generally.

Now all was changed, and Jim Jamphry loathed the change more and more every time he went over to Lollie's. He hadn't stayed his full time out this afternoon all on account of it. Not that he blamed Lollie. Poor Lollie! She couldn't help it, but her mamma ought not to—Here he stumbled and fell. Ka-bump! went the busy head against the jagged edge of the curb. He picked himself up and frowned darkly on his stony-hearted enemy.

"Gog on that yock!" he muttered. "Gog on that yock!"

The wound smarted dreadfully. He wrinkled up his face, stretched his lips down tight over his teeth, swallowed two or three times, and then trotted on again, unmindful of the fall or the pain. He slowed a little before he got to the gate, and when he reached it trudged up the steps very slowly.

"Why didn't you stay, dear, and play with Lollie?" asked his mother, in a surprised tone, as soon as she caught sight of him.

She was a delicate little woman, and had a round, appealing face very like Jim Jamphry's own. Before he could reply she noticed the ugly lump above his left ear.

"Why, son, what is the matter with your head? Oh, let me see! Where have you been? Who hurt you?"

"Anybody didn't hurt me. I falled down and hitted me on a yock," the young man explained, with the coolness of a veteran.

The sound of their voices brought a tall, white-aproned woman out of an adjoining room.

"Don't you get excited now, ma'am. He ain't hurt much, I venture to say. Boys is always a-getting bumps on 'em somewheres. It's the natur' of 'em. You set down there and be quiet now."

The voice was an authoritative one. This woman had been staying at the house for several days. Jim Jamphry couldn't exactly make her out. She wasn't the hired girl, for Sarah was her. She wasn't his auntie or his cousin or his grandma or any of his kinfolks at all. She was just "Miss Peters, the nurse."

The little man didn't know what a nurse could be, and when he asked his mother about it, she explained that a nurse was a person who took care of the sick.

"What's she staying here at our house for, then?" he inquired, much mystified. "Us and pappie's all well." Then his mother kissed him and told him to run out and n'av. and then pretty soon he forgot all about the nurse problem.

Now that august personage rubbed some camphor on his wounded head, and his mother repeated her question. "Why didn't you stay and play with Lollie?"

His opportunity was come. "Cause I ain't ever goin' over to Lollie's no more. Can't play horse er holler er he tiggers er anything. Got to thist sit down an' look at books. Her mamma's the meanest woman. Lollie's mamma is! She's the meanest woman I ever seen!"

"Why, son!"

"Well, she is, now. What does she want to keep that brover baby for? Ain't she Lollie's mamma? Say? She's her little girl, Lollie is, and she's thist as mean to her. She thist keeps a-sayin' all time, 'Lollie, keep still; you'll wake brover! Lollie, be still; you'll wake brover!' Then when he wakes up, Lollie she's got to give him everything of her'n to play wiv, cause he's the littlest. I 'spise brover babies; I jist 'spise 'em! I 'spise sister babies, too! I 'spise baby everthings!"

His mother looked helplessly across at the nurse. The white-aproned woman said, insinuatingly:

"But suppose God would send you a 'baby brover' or a baby sister some time, honey. Wouldn't that be nice, now?"

Jim Jamphry looked at her contemptively for a second, then delivered himself of the following:

"If God's got any more brover babies or sister babies, he can give 'em to folks 'at ain't got any. Guess God don't like 'em very hisse'f, else he'd keep 'em. If he'd bring one here to my house, and my mamma she'd keep it, I spect I'd run off an' not ever come back no more. If they'd fetch one here, my mamma she'd say, 'Take that nasty little thing 'way from here; I got a little boy. I got a little boy what's named Jim Jamphry!' My mamma she'd say that purty quick; then she'd make 'em take it 'way ag'in fast as anything. Wouldn't you, mamma?"

But when he turned to his mother her eyes were all wet, and she couldn't say a word. Her little boy couldn't understand that any more than he could understand about the nurse.

There were a great many things in the big world that Jim Jamphry did not understand.

### CHAPTER II.

One day during the week following Jim Jamphry was invited over to his Aunt Emily's to stay all night. He disliked the idea of leaving his mother. Such a thing had never occurred to him before.

A promise that he might go "horse-hackin'" on Old Jule finally overcame his scruples, and he agreed to go.

His mother took him in her arms and cried a little before he set out. The little boy wondered what for. He thought she was never going to get through kissing him.

"Be a good boy, darling. Always—always be a good boy, will you? Now, kiss mother again. Good-by."

Jim Jamphry's chin quivered at that, and he had to blink to keep from crying himself. His Aunt Emily drove past Lollie's, and he ran in there to tell her good-by. Then he went on with a heavy heart.

When he came home the next morning a surprise awaited him. Snuggled up to the palest of pale little mothers was a tiny, red-faced mite of a thing they called his baby brother.

Jim Jamphry looked down at him in a grave sort of way, then poked him gingerly with his finger.

"Where'd you get him?" he asked, staring at his mother reproachfully meanwhile.

The nurse took it upon herself to reply.

"God sent him, honey. Ain't he a fine hov. now?" she asked.

"Who did he send him wiv?" "Oh, he—why, he—the angels brought him. I guess. Ain't he a nice little feller, now?"

"Did you see 'em? How many angels was they? Where are they gone to now?"

"Aren't you going to love your little brother, son?" asked his mother, taking one of the chubby little hands and pressing it against her face.

"Son" was silent. "How long's he goin' a-stay here?" he inquired after a while.

"Wh— he's your little brother, hon—ev," put in the nurse. "He's come to stay. You hetter run out, now, so mamma can go to sleep."

The child hesitated and looked down at his mother again with a steady, reproachful gaze.

"Is he goin' to sleep here an' eat here an' be your little boy for always an' always?" he asked, solemnly.

"Yes, darling," said his mother, in quick sympathy; "but you're my little boy, too, my own little man now, and you must love little brother very, very much. Kiss me. There—aren't you glad, dear?"

But Jim Jamphry didn't say he was glad. He tiptoed out of the room after a while and sought the seclusion of the back porch. There he sat down, propped his chin upon his hand and faced the situation. Two large tears rolled silently down his cheeks. Old Barney, the cat, rubbed up against him and mewed a message of consolation. The boy gathered him in his arms and hugged him tight.

"You won't ever get any little ones 'at you like better'n me, will you, Barney?" he whispered. "I wish God'd keep his little brovers his own se'f. We don't want 'em, do we? I wish the angels'd dropped him down an' a-smashed him dead, don't you, Barney? Don't you wish that? She's my mamma, what she is. She's my mamma first, an' she can't be his mamma, too. 'D you love him, Barney, if you's me?"

Old Barney licked his face, and said, "Mew, mew, mew!"

That night the boy had to sleep away from his mother. Baby brother was to sleep there in the little white bed. Baby brother had usurped his place entirely. Not only did he occupy his bed, but what was far worse, so it seemed to Jim Jamphry, his share in the affections of those around.

In all the wide world there was no one more miserable than Lollie's "Jammie" as he hobbled up the stairs in front of the nurse. He had old Barney under his coat, but lynx-eyed Miss Peters caught sight of him.

"Oh, my goodness me" she cried. "You ain't a-goin' to take the cat to hed with you, child. Cats suck little folks' breath, and kills 'em. Give him to me."

"I wish he would such my brea'f an' make me go dead, what I do," said Jim Jamphry in reply.

The next morning the nurse considered it her duty to frighten him out of the unnatural apathy. They were in his mother's room.

"It's dreadful wicked not to love your baby brother," said the woman. "God'll just come some of these days and get him and take him away for good and all. Then how'd your poor maw feel?"

Jim Jamphry took some time to consider her remark. He looked down at baby brother's little fists and gave an ominous frown.

"I'd lick him if he's bigger," he volunteered, in a sullen voice.

The nurse looked as if she thought he was a very vicious child. But the pale little mother looked sorry, and that made the little boy sorry, too. When she reached up and smoothed his rumpled curls, and said, with tears in her voice, "He's mother's little man, so he is," he felt somewhat comforted. Thereupon he went off to ponder over the nurse's remarks, and concluded by wishing that "God would take the nurse an' baby brover bof back where they came from."

### CHAPTER III.

Baby brother was three days old now, but Jim Jamphry's love for him was not on the increase. This afternoon he meandered toward the kitchen in search of the hired girl. Sarah was there, as usual. He offered no remarks for some time, but sat watching her mix the pie-dough.

"Do you suppose they'd take him hack?" he inquired, as the girl smoothed the lower crust into the pan.

"Take who hack, child? Be careful; don't git the flour over yourself!"

"W'v. that baby in there. That woman 'th a white apron on said they'd take him hack if I don't love him. I ain't ever goin' to sav my prayers to God no more for a-hiving him here for my mamma to be his mamma. Why didn't his for honest mamma keep him? Do you s'pose she knows where he is? I spect she'd like to have him back."

## Twenty Years of Itching Piles

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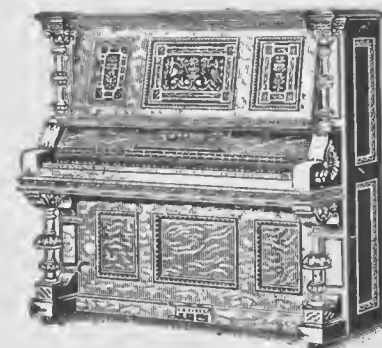
"After three applications I felt better, and by the time I had used one box I was on a fair way to recovery. I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and as that was seven years ago, and I have not suffered any since, I am firmly convinced that the ointment made a perfect cure."

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Mebby she's a-cryin' for him now, and thinks he's lost. God ain't got no business to take that little thing 'way from his honest mammy. My mammy she cry like everything when I be gone away."

"Why, fur the land's sake, child! You hadn't ought to talk that-a-way about your little brother. The Lord'll take him sure enough if you don't mind."

Jim Jamphry was silenced, but not convinced. Now more than ever he pondered over the likelihood of the baby's removal. No one seemed to understand him but his mother, and they kept him away from her. Lollie still remained faithful; but even her loyalty could not make up for the loss of his mother.

One afternoon he was unusually quiet and insisted upon remaining close to baby brother's crib, which during the day was kept in the nursery adjoining his mother's bedroom. The tiny newcomer slept most of the time, and the nurse occasionally stepped out for a few moments. After one such absence a little longer than usual she came back and found the baby's crib empty and Jim Jamphry gone. No trace of either of them was to be found.

The whole house was at once aroused. The servants went hither and thither with white, frightened faces. Jim Jamphry's mother alone was kept in ignorance. They dared not tell her—at least not yet. "Jim Jamphry! Oh, Jim Jamphry!" they called, in agonized whispers. But no Jim Jamphry answered the call. Sarah searched the back porch, the cellar and the grape-arbor beyond; John the orchard and the barn-lot, but neither of them discovered anything.

At last the nurse found him up-stairs, coming out of one of the rooms.

"Where's the baby?" she gasped. Jim Jamphry shut his lips tight and frowned, but made no other reply.

The woman shook him. "Where's the baby, I say? For the Lord's sake, tell me where that baby is! Do you hear?"

The child looked at her indignantly. "He's in there," pointing with his finger to the room he had just left. "Leave him alone! I'm a-goin' a-let God take him back to his for honest mammy. You said he would, what you did."

The nurse found the baby rolled up in his blanket lying close to an open window. He was sound asleep and apparently none the worse for his untimely change of habitation. The moment Sarah heard of it she exclaimed, "Well, I never! I'm as weak as a rag baby."

The naughty Jim Jamphry was then taken before that terrible tribunal, his mother. The whole story was unfolded, and the young culprit stood with bowed head in the midst of his accusers. When he did look up at last, to meet the sorrowful eyes of his mother, there was no penitence expressed in his own. There was nothing there but the grave, reproachful look that had been in them ever since the appearance of the "brover baby." He was close beside the bed, bowed, broken, but not subdued. The little mother held out her arms and gathered wilful Jim Jamphry to her heart tenderly.

"Poor little boy! Did he think mother didn't love him? Did he think she loved brother best? She couldn't ever—ever do that! Jim Jamphry's her own baby, too—her first baby—Dear God, don't let him feel so! I can't bear it!"

And that's the way Jim Jamphry was tried, sentenced and executed. — Woman's Home Companion.

Farmer Hayseed (to railway ticket agent)—"I want a ticket to Ontario." Ticket Agent—"Single?" Farmer Hayseed—"No, married; but wife can't leave home at this time of the year, we're too busy."

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## Putting Away Clothes.

The question is often asked: "Which is the better time to clean house, spring or fall? I should advise spring cleaning. All closets, boxes and drawers should be thoroughly cleaned, and the house from garret to cellar be swept and dusted. This treatment will dislodge any dormant insects or their eggs.

From this month on, the cloth moth begins to make its appearance, depositing its eggs in furs and all kinds of woollen materials, and often in crevices in doors, closets and boxes. It always seeks quiet, dark places. Closets, drawers and boxes should be cleaned now. Take special pains to clean thoroughly each crack and groove. Buy at the druggist's a few ounces of oil of red cedar. With a small brush, such as artists use, apply the oil of cedar to all the cracks and grooves in boxes and drawers, and to the tops of doors and baseboards in closets; also around the edges of the floors. Use very little of the oil. There must not be enough to soil anything that comes in contact with the treated surface. This treatment will make closets, boxes, etc., moth-proof for some time, even when in constant use, and if closed at once the contents will be perfectly safe through the summer and fall. All articles should be thoroughly brushed, shaken and aired before being returned to closets or drawers. From time to time through the spring and summer put a few drops of oil of cedar on little wads of cotton and place them in closets that are in constant use, being careful not to let the oiled cotton come in contact with clothing or other articles.

If each member of the household would make a practice of killing every moth that he or she sees, there would be very few eggs deposited, and, of course, but little damage from larvae. For many years I have made a practice of paying two cents for every moth killed in the house. Children and servants are delighted with the reward and are always on the alert for these little visitors. To interest older people, there may be a receptacle into which the pennies may be dropped—the money to be used for some charity.—Maria Parloa in Ladies' Home Journal.

## For the Ambitious.

Success gives these pithy maxims for ambitious young people:—

Find your purpose, and fling your life out to it. Try to be somebody with all your might.

What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of it. Start right.

The first thing to do if you have not done it, is to fall in love with your work.

Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future; but seize the instant, and get your lesson from the hour.

Poverty and hardship have ever been the great schoolmasters of the race, and have forced into prominence many a man who would otherwise have remained unknown.

Necessity is the priceless spur.

Give a youth resolution and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career?

Don't wait for extraordinary opportunities; seize common occasions and make them great.

A great opportunity will only make you ridiculous unless you are prepared for it.

The lucky man is the man who sees and grasps his opportunity.

The world always listens to a man with a will in him.

The man with an idea has ever changed the face of the world.

Find a way or make one. Everything is either pusher or pushed.

There is nothing small in a world where a mud creek swells to an Amazon, and the stealing of a penny may end on the scaffold.

"Johnnie, how would you divide 13 apples equally among 14 boys?"

"Make 'em into apple sauce, sir!"



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## Simpler Foods.

By a Rancher.

Having recovered from ill health and the effects of rheumatism in a way that would seem almost miraculous, if the reason was not clear to me, I send you the following good advice, although it runs counter to the stock industry in which I am myself engaged. I have little fear, however, of making much impression on it. I wish I could, as health is greater than riches, in fact it is the greatest of riches, and real farming, such as my plan would call for, is better for the country than stock raising.

Professor Robertson called the attention of Canadian farmers not long ago to the value of cheese and milk as food in preference to meat and tea. A few words on the subject of "Simple Food" may be not amiss to Canadian farmers. Most of the diseases we suffer from, and more especially rheumatism, are caused by the use of meat, whether flesh, fish or fowl, also from tea, coffee, cocoa and eggs. Many people in good health can doubtless use these in moderation without apparent or immediate bad results, but all are better without them. Whole wheat bread, cheese and milk contain more nourishment than

meat, and skim-milk, and cheese made from skim-milk, are as nourishing as that containing cream, which is fattening, not nourishing.

The foods made from grains and vegetables are known to all. Macaroni is nutritious, so are nuts. From exhaustive trials it has been proved that on a no-meat diet men can do harder and longer work than on a meat diet; fatigue and stiffness do not come so soon, and a man can go longer without food if he never eats meat. A man must, however, have been on a no-meat diet for some months before he can judge of its advantage. At first, after leaving off meat there may be some depression and weakness; it is therefore better to make the change gradually. Sufficient nourishing food must be taken, vegetables from the garden contain but little. Tea and coffee are great causes of rheumatism, but if these and the other foods mentioned above are not taken it is almost impossible to have rheumatism, as the poison which causes the disease will not be in the blood in sufficient quantity. When meat and other stimulating food is not taken there will also be no desire for alcoholic drink. On simple food not only will the body be able to do 50 per cent. more work, but the mind also will be clearer and more able. The body also will be more proof against infectious and all other diseases.

The best white flour contains scarcely any nourishment; while whole wheat flour is a perfect food of itself. A dog fed on white bread only died in 50 days, while one fed on whole meal bread was quite healthy. There is little work for dentists where only whole wheat flour is used. The writer was crippled with rheumatism till he took to simple foods. Compared with the old meat diet, the cost of simpler food is about one-half, besides the saving of doctors' and drug bills, and other advantages. Much more could be written on the subject, but this is enough to set wise people thinking.

## Babies Must Not be Rocked to Sleep.

Good doctors are not as a general rule greatly influenced by purely sentimental considerations, and they have issued the mandate, "Babies should not be rocked to sleep." This would at first seem cruel and arbitrary, but it is not as unreasonable as would appear. It is vastly better for the baby to be undressed and laid down in the crib, with a cool, fresh pillow under the little head, to drop into a quiet sleep, than to be held in mother's warm arms, close against her breast, and rocked for half an hour or more. With most babies a very lit-

tle training will be sufficient to induce them to sleep when laid down if they have never become accustomed to the rocking. If you are not Spartan enough to leave the baby while he is vigorously protesting against this procedure, sit by the crib and gently pet him to sleep. After awhile even this will not be necessary. It is not only better for the child, but also for the mother, as the rocking habit, if persisted in, soon becomes a tax rather than a pleasure.—Arthur W. Yale, M. D., in the February Woman's Home Companion.

"I wouldn't fight, my good man," said the peacemaker.

"But he called me a thief, sir!" exclaimed one of the combatants.

"And he called me a lazy loafer!"

"Well," said the peacemaker, serenely, "I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion. You may both be right."

A servant girl was given some macaroni by her mistress to prepare for the table. Noticing her astonishment, her mistress said: "Didn't you ever cook macaroni at your last place?"

"Cook it, indeed! We used them things to light the gas with!" said the faithful Abigail, scornfully.

# Be Strong and Healthy

Are You Suffering From Varicocoele, Nervous Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Loss of Ambition, Early Decay? I WILL CURE YOU.



HOW MANY MEN ARE SUFFERING MISERIES FOR THE WANT OF A SIMPLE REMEDY? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocoele, wasting drain, have exhausted Nature's electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until, the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man, and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there are life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick, don't depend on drugs any longer, but try

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

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I don't ask any man to buy my appliance on a speculation. I know that it will cure these troubles, and I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you try it one month, nor two months, but long enough to cure you, and when I have cured you you can pay me.

Get it now while you run no risk. My confidence in my method enables me to offer you those terms. Any man or woman who will secure me can use the Belt at my risk and

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**CAUTION**—Beware of firms offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old style, blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this, not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

Other concerns offering you Electric Belts free—this is only a trick. Common sense should tell you no firm could pay for advertising and give their goods away.

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## AMONG BOY FARMERS. ■

We have many letters from the young contributors of last year to each of whom a book was sent post free. They are pleased and surprised, and we are pleased, too, that we can make them, through the help of Lord Strathcona, these little presents to our boy and girl correspondents. Below will be found another batch of letters. There are more behind, little, if at all, inferior to some here given. We regret that we have not room for more of them. We shall from time to time give a little space to the most interesting letters we get. Always state your age. Come along now with what you have to tell about "The Cow."

From a Foreign Born Girl. —  
Very Neatly Written.

Minnedosa, Man., Feb. 19, 1902.

Editor—Dear Sirs: I am going to write you a short letter and let you know what I can do, as I saw in the Nor'-West Farmer that you wanted girls and boys to write. Well, I can cook, and scrub, and wash clothes, and dust, eweep, peel potatoes, and about anything at all. I can milk the cows and water and let them in the stable, too sometimes. I helped my father to clean some grain. We cleaned 150 bus. of barley this winter and I pulled the fanning mill. Yesterday we cleaned 25 bus. of wheat. I helped father to take home some hay. I did not go to school this summer, as I helped at home. I have one brother and two sisters. I am a girl and am soon 14 years old. I think my letter is getting too long, so I remain, sending my best wishes to you all, yours truly, HILMA C. BERG.

A Motherless Girl—She Has  
Been Sent a Book.

Glenboro, Man., Dec. 28th, 1901.

Dear Sir: I am a farmer's daughter. We live ten mile north of Glenboro. I live with my father, our mother is dead, has been dead four years. I have three brothers, one sister. I keep house for my father two years, I am fourteen years of age. I can milk, make butter and bake bread, pies and cakes. I can do a lot of work in the house. I can do outside work too. I cared for a Clydesdale horse this last fall, and 3 pigs, cow and calf. I can row the boat. My youngest brother and I took up our potatoes this fall. We staid at home alone all fall. A year ago this fall I shot a goose with the rifle. I never went to school very much. I guess I have to close, as I do not want to take your time.—I remain yours truly, ANNIE A. MARSH.

## A Swan Lake Boy.

Swan Lake, Feb. 2nd, 1902.

Dear Sir: I am going to write you a short letter, as I see other farmer boys are doing. I go to school when it is not too cold and help my father with the chores night and morning. We milk seven cows this winter; I milk three at night and two in the morning. We have five horses. I can drive one team, and have helped to disc and cultivate when pa was very busy. I feed calves, pigs and chickens, and help to cut wood for two stoves. I also have 10 or 12 Belgian Hairs of my own, the old ones are great pets and will eat bread or turnip out of my hand.—Yours respectfully, CLIFFORD EARL, age 11.

From Three Boys. — We Sent  
Them a Book.

Rose Hill, Man., Feb. 3rd, 1902.

Dear Editor: As I see Lord Strathcona has been kind enough to offer prizes, I will try for one. I live south of Macgregor 10 miles and like it. We have 33 head of cattle and five horses, so that means quite a lot of work for all of us. I look after the horses principally, my father attends to the bull calves and pigs. We have 16 pigs now. Father and I haul the straw for the cattle. This is the first winter we have wintered our cattle on straw and they are doing well on it. The calves and oxen get chop. The scarcity of snow makes teaming hard and cold work, having to use wagons. Our school is over three miles away and closed at present, but will soon be open again with a new teacher. Father gave me a calf six years ago, now I own two cows and one calf and would have had more, but the cow had no calf last year, and I bought a pig last year, which will have young ones soon. I, like my father, believe in breeding lots of farm stock and keeping them. I also have a lot of rabbits, which live under the granary, and I am trying to sell some of them. We were hauling straw today and as it was 36 below this morning, I can assure you it was cold work unloading. Your Christmas number was a very interesting paper and I spent quite a lot of spare time reading it. I never miss reading the Nor'-West Farmer, though I will now bring this letter to a close, hoping I will be fortunate enough to get a book.—I remain, yours sincerely, OLIVER EDMOND WRIGHT (15).

Dear Mr. Editor: If I am not too late I will try for a prize, as I am very fond of reading. We live 3½ miles from Ladysmith, on the big hill. I see after the cows principally. My sister, brother and myself milked 10 cows last summer, and I did all the cow-hunting on foot last summer. This year I hope to have a pony. I am 13 years old. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give prizes

for letter writing. Wishing the Nor'-West Farmer a prosperous new year, I remain, your young friend, FRED J. WRIGHT.

Dear Editor: I am only a little boy of 11 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. We lived near Winnipeg till last year, now we are living south of Macgregor, on what is commonly called the bills. I try to help the farm by looking after the poultry. I help milking. We have no school nearer than 3½ miles, so we can't go. I am very fond of reading, so hope I will win a prize.—I remain, yours, ALBERT E. WRIGHT.

The Girl Here Writes One of the  
Neatest Letters We Have.—  
The Boy Must Be a Hustler  
Too for His Age.

Minliota, February 6th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I got my book on the 5th and was pleased with it. I was surprised, too, as I did not expect anything. It is surprising how Lord Strathcona can fit out soldiers for South Africa and shortly after he interested enough in Manitoba boys and girls to give books to all who wrote about their work to your paper. As I have plenty of time I might as well write a little bit about my work. We have no teacher yet, but hope to get one soon. While at school I am in the fourth reader, with my two sisters and several others. Then we study music, chemistry, history and geography, also algebra and arithmetic. I am studying Euclid. Of them all I like music, geography and spelling best. I think my brother is going to write, so I won't say much more. The coldest it has been here is 42 below zero and for some time it stayed above zero, so we have had a mild winter. We are milking five cows at night and four in the morning. I milk in the morning because I don't mind getting up and I hate to go out at night. There has been a temperance meeting in the town and a debate last night, of which the subject was, "Resolved, that the Liquor Act is practicable." Father was one of the delegates to the Winnipeg mass meeting. We have had four concerts this fall, a Christmas tree, a

*Facsimile of part of Lord Strathcona's letter re Boy Farmers, with signature.*

Facsimile of part of Lord Strathcona's letter re Boy Farmers, with signature.

social and are likely to have some more. One concert was given by the Cosgrove Co. and another by the Scottish Kinematograph Company. The Scottish concert was the best I have been to for a long time, the musical part being composed of Scotch songs and the pictures all scenes in Great Britain and South Africa. Wishing your paper every success, I am, yours sincerely, EVA I. CLYDE (aged 13).

Minliota, February 7th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I saw in your paper where you wanted to hear from boy farmers, so I thought I would write a few lines to tell you how I am getting on. I live five miles north of the town of Minliota, I am 15 years of age and I have lived on the farm all my life. I used to do stable work when I was eight years old. I started to do field work when I was 11 years old. I have not been to school since last spring. I had to stay at home all summer and work. My father and myself did most of the work this year. We had 10 days help in seeding time; two days help at cutting wheat, and several in stacking time. I can work all of our farm implements. They are the sulky, plough, disc and drag harrows, seeder, mower, rake and binder. I did some work on the threshing machine this fall. I pitched sheaves, cut bands and hauled grain to the elevator. We have eight horses and 19 cattle. I can clean the stables, haul manure, drive the horse-power for crushing grain and all the other work around home. It has been a very mild winter. Lately it has been quite cold, with very little snow. I am in the fourth book at school. I expect to start to school again when we get another teacher. So I will close now.—Yours sincerely, CHARLES CLYDE.

## From a Family at Shepard, Alta.

Shepard, Calgary, Alta., Feb. 8, 1902.

To the Editor of The Nor'-West Farmer.  
I was pleased to receive my pretty book,

"Line upon Line," a present from Lord Strathcona (through The Nor'-West Farmer), for which I thank you. I go to school. I am nine years old. I am in the Junior III. class. I learn arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, writing, spelling and drawing. I think I will now tell you all about what I do on a farm. I feed the hens, and they lay a lot of eggs. I wash the dishes and eweep the floor and peel potatoes. I have a little pussy, which I feed. We have had lovely weather this winter, we are having it stormy now.—Yours truly, B. A. MOSS.

I am sorry I did not send a letter to boy farmers. I wrote a letter, but did not send it. I would like to have one of the books. I go to school, I am in the Junior Third Class, I can read, write and spell, I learn grammar, arithmetic and geography. I help to feed the chickens sometimes. I help to do the chores. I had a very merry Christmas. I am eleven years old. I feed the pigs sometimes.—Yours truly, NORMAN MOSS.

I am sorry I did not send a letter to Boy Farmers. I wrote a letter but did not send it. I would like to have one of the books. I go to school, I learn reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

I am in part two reader.

I help to feed hens.

I wash dishes.

I am seven years old.

Yours truly, DOLLY MOSS.

By return mail Dolly was at once sent a book. She sends a sheet of wild flowers in which the outlines are very nicely brought out and the coloring skillfully shaded in, a pleasant pastime for a girl too young to go to school in winter time. She writes, too, and in a very nice hand for her age, as follows:—I am writing to thank you for the nice book you sent me. I have read twenty-nine pages. I did not go to school this winter. We only have a summer school. I like my book very much.—Yours truly, DOLLY MOSS.

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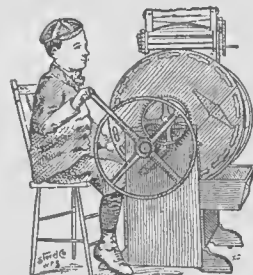
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Mr. Alex. Nal-smith, of Wawan-ea, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is receiving all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hos-

pital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

T. McCROSSAN, 36 BANNATYNE AV., WINNIPEG

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

wash the dishes.—Yours truly, MARION A. MACPHAIL.

Dear Editor: Seeing the letters from boys and girls in the Nor'-West Farmer, I thought I would write a letter too. I am the oldest of the family and have two sisters and five brothers. I do not go to school, but three brothers and two sisters go nearly every day. We have five head of cattle, one horse, a pig and about forty-five hens. We had eight head in the fall, but sold three, received twenty-five dollars for one, and eight and twelve apiece for the others. I own a nice red heifer, about seven months old, which I call Beauty. I intend to get a lot of cows, as there isn't anything I like better than cows and horses. I would like to buy a farm, horses, cattle, pigs and hens, and live alone. Of course I would have a dog, and cat also. My brother and I used to have to do all the stable work and herding, but I do not think I will have to do any more, as another brother is old enough now to help. I sometimes water and feed the stock yet, as there is not anyone else to do it when the boys are at school. Last summer I put in nearly all the garden. My mother and I also planted the potatoes. I have tried having a flower garden, but did not succeed very well. Of course I can sew, milk and do house-work, but some things I can not do very well. I hope to be able to do everything though. I have raked and coiled hay, stooked some and pitched sheaves. I like to read The Nor'-West Farmer, and nearly always read the Veterinary, Legal and Correspondence columns first. Wishing you every success, I remain, your sincere reader, EDNA MACPHAIL.

### This Boy "Wrights" Fairly Well, But His Spelling is too Original for Our Taste.

Beaver Dale, Aesa., Feb. 10th, 1902.  
To the Nor'-West Farmer.

Dear Sir: I was thinking of wrighting in the summer but I changed my mind. My school mates all wrogt a letter and got a book, so I thought I would wright too. I was the most attendance at our school. I live a half a mile from the school. I can milk cows, ride and drive horses. I have to go for our cows in the summer. I have about 60 hens and they are mostly all White leg Hens. I keep them in a small hen house, but it is too small. My father has not built a larger one. I got about 15 and 16 eggs a day, but now I get 9 and 10. I have a pony and a year-old colt, they are out on the prairie. It has been a good year for the hens. I am 10 years old and four feet six inches high. I have a dog and sleigh, he draws my sleigh very good. I think I will close.—Yours truly, W. H. CLEMENTS.  
P.S.—Don't forget to send me a book.

### A Neatly Written Letter.

Lidstone, Feb., 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmer's son. We have a half section of land. We live a mile and a half from Lidstone P.O. There are two towns about ten miles from here, one is northwest of our place and one is northeast of here. The first one I spoke about is Swan River, the second Mintonas. We have five horses. We have a mower, rake, seed-drill, discs, harrows, drag-barrows, wagon, sleighs and cutter, two ploughs, and a dump-cart. There is a creek running through our place. It is a handy thing in winter for watering stock. I have a piece of land all worked up for a garden, as I like working in a good one. In the Nor'-West Farmer there is a fine place for finding out how fruit must be worked and how to make a good shelter belt to keep the wind from blowing the fruit off. I help to feed and tend to the pure-bred Shorthorns. There are four cows and one bull. We have nine cattle altogether. We are going to build a new house sometime soon. We will be here two years next March. We are going to school. I have two brothers, one is a baby and the other goes to school with me. I am in the fourth reader and my brother is in the third reader. We like going to school. The school has just been built lately, it is a good warm school. We have a very fine teacher which we all like. The school is a half a mile from our land. I am thirteen years old. Hoping to see this in your valuable paper, I remain, yours truly, ELMER H. LOCKHART.

### Another Pair of Western Boys of the Right Sort.

Sandhurst, Oak Lake, Feb. 13th, 1902.

The Nor'-West Farmer: I saw in one of the numbers of the Nor'-West Farmer where you said that if we had time we were to write and tell you what we were doing on the farm or what we were learning at school. I am going to school, so I thought I would write and tell you what I am learning. When we go into school at half-past nine we have arithmetic till eleven and then we have bookkeeping one day and English history the next till twelve o'clock and then we eat our dinner and when this is done, which takes about ten minutes, we go and play hockey. This is a pretty rough game, but we have lots of fun just the same. When we go into school again we have either geography or Canadian history. When we go into school again after recess we have grammar or else we have composition. This ends school for one day. Our teacher comes from Portage la

Prairie. On Saturdays my brother and I either baul wheat to town or else we stay at home and clean the stables out, or haul up hay. This is to be my last winter at school. I am going to stay at home and work for my father next summer. I got a nice book from the Nor'-West Farmer on Saturday. I think it is one of those that Lord Strathcona is giving away and I enjoyed reading it very much. I must close now.—From yours sincerely, JACK A. REDFERN.

Sandhurst, Oak Lake, Feb. 13th, 1902.

The Nor'-West Farmer: As I saw that you have offered another book if my letter is good, I thought I would try and see if I stood any chance of getting one. It was a very nice book you sent my brother. As you ask us to tell you what we are doing on the farm and at school. I will. We generally walk to school, which is about a mile away. Our school is about twenty-four by eighteen. There is an acre of playground and a stable. We play hockey and other games. We are going to build a rink and then play hockey on it. As my brother told you what we learn I need not. Well, now I will tell you how many animals we have and what I do on the farm. We have thirty-nine head of stock and I have a black heifer and my brother and I have a little sorrel pony. He is just coming three year old. We have about twenty-five pigeons and killed twenty-five last fall. We go to school all week and on Saturday we baul wheat or feed, or do anything that comes along. I have just begun to shoot, the first thing I shot was a jack rabbit about a month ago. I am looking forward to spring for goose shooting, there are lots round here. Well I will close now as I do not want to take up too much of your valuable paper. My age is fourteen.—Yours truly, ALAN REDFERN.

### We Heard from These Two Last Summer.—They Write Well.

The Oaks, Ninette, Man., Feb. 14th, 1902.

Dear Sir: Thank you very much for the nice book you sent me. I cannot quite understand Robinson Crusoe yet, but I am going to put it away till I get older. It was very kind of Lord Strathcona to think of us boys and girls. Our teacher has just put me in the fourth reader. I am rather backward in arithmetic and writing and spelling, but I like geography and history very much. When ever I have any spare time I help father draw out the summer's wood. I like cutting green wood. We have a good hill for coasting in front of the house. I have a dog and I call him Brownie. I can put him on the sleigh and he will coast down the hill all alone. We have a calf and we have named him King Edward. We are going to crown him with roses on Coronation day, and I am going to try to break him in. I think that's all I can think of just now.—Your friend, RALPH A. C. CLENCH.

The Oaks, Ninette, Man., Feb. 14, 1902.

Dear Nor'-West Farmer: I received my book safe and I enjoy it very much and I think it was so good of Lord Strathcona to

think of all us little folks and I thank him very much. You asked us to give an account of what we are learning at school and on the farm. At school we are learning history, geography, music and every Friday afternoon we recite and sing. On the farm I am learning to keep house all myself this winter. Mother was away for a week and I baked bread twice and churned the butter and took care of the house. I like keeping house very much.—Your friend and well wisher, ELSIE L. CLENCH.

### Fair Penmanship From a Boy and Girl of One Family.

Nesbitt, Man., March 6th, 1902.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer.

Dear Editor: I saw in the Farmer that the boys and girls on the farm were writing for a prize and I thought I would write too. I am a little boy nine years old. I go to school very near every day in the year, but of course I don't go in holidays. I am in the second reader. I stayed home a little while in harvest and built loads of wheat and oats, but I did not build any barley. I hauled about seven loads of wheat to the siding, which is four miles from our place. We have five calves and seven old cattle, seven horses, two colts and five old horses. I can write horseback, put on the bridle and put the single harness on and drive a horse. I have two dogs, their names are Tony and Van. The housework I can do is—peel potatoes, sweep the floor, wash and wipe dishes. In the summer when I come home from school I catch goppers, for they eat the crop, ducks and chickens. This is the first letter I ever wrote to a paper and it is doubtful if this will take the prize or not. I hope the Farmer will have good pleasure in publishing it.—JAMES BRANDER.

Nesbitt, Man., Feb. 15, 1902.

To the Editor Nor'-West Farmer.

Dear Sir: I saw in the Farmer that the boys and girls are writing for a prize, so I thought I would try my luck. I am a girl of eleven years. I live two miles east and half a mile south of Nesbitt. I go to school the year round. I am in the third reader. I can wash dishes, sweep and scrub floors, make beds, peel potatoes, dust and a number of other things. I can ride horseback, feed cattle and horses, and can harness and hitch a horse in a single rig. We have eleven cattle and seven horses, two of them are colts whose names are Nellie and Vic. We have three cats and two dogs. We can hitch them up in our little sleigh and they will haul us. I think I will draw to a close, hoping the Nor'-West Farmer will prosper.—Yours truly, LAURA BRANDER.

### We Have Some Dozens of This Sort.

Carberry, Feb. 16th, 1902.

Dear Sir: I was reading in your Nor'-West Farmer some letters written by little girls and boys, so I thought I would right a letter too, and tell you what I can do. I am nine years old, I can harrow and plow, milk, churn, feed the calves and pigs and hens,

feed and water the horses, tie in the cattle when father is away. We have five horses and fifty cattle. I have a calf and his name is Dick. We have four pigs and sixty hens. I wash the dishes for mamma and scrub the floors and sweep and carry in the wood. I have two brothers and two sisters. I go to school every day. I like my teacher very well. I am in the third book. My father is going to get me a pony this spring, and I can bring home the cows after I come from school. I like to read the Nor'-West Farmer. Wishing it every success.—Yours truly, OTTO D. MILLER.

### A Country Girl and Her Accomplishments.

Pomeroy, Man., Feb. 16th, 1902.

Dear Sir: Seeing the letters from the boys and girls in the Nor'-West Farmer I thought I would write and tell you what I can do. I can scrub and bake cakes and make beds and get meals ready and peel potatoes wash dishes clean the stove and help to wash clothes and sweep floors and iron. We have a cream separator. I can turn it when putting the milk through it and feed calves carry in wood and feed hens. We have about 80 hens and five turkeys and three roosters. I gather eggs. I have three miles to go to school. I drive a horse and put it in the stable when I get to school and feed my horse. I drive a black pony. We have 13 horses and a colt. I have a pup and his name is Jip. I sometimes help to water horses. I go to school every day and I am in the fourth book. In the fall and summer I bring home the cows to be milked and sometimes I help to milk and I get supper and carry in water and all the wood that's used. I close the hens up at night. On Saturdays I help my sisters to clean the house up and do the baking for Sundays. I clean the knives and wash the glass dishes and chairs and the stair steps. We have an organ, but I cannot play on it, and my two sisters Martha and Rose cannot play very much. Martha is taking music lessons and Rosa can paint. I have a half sister Mary and five half brothers. I am twelve years old and so I will close with many kind wishes to the Nor'-West Farmer.—Yours truly, ALICE CAMPBELL.

### A Girl of the Right Sort.

Morinville, Alta., N.W.T., March 4, 1902.

Dear Sirs: I have seen other boys and girls write, so I thought I would write too. My father gets the Nor'-West Farmer, and I like to read it. I like living on the farm. We have eleven horses and twelve head of cattle and some pigs, chickens and turkeys. I am a little girl of eleven years old. I go to school almost every day. We have two miles to walk in the summer, but we drive in winter. My father owns two threshing machines, and in the fall he goes out threshing and brings all the boys with him, and so I must learn all kinds of work. I can milk cows, sweep the floor, wash dishes, peel potatoes. My mother is nearly always ill and so she teaches us all kinds of work. I can braid straw and make straw hats for my father. I can make lace, so I think I will close now. Hoping the Nor'-West Farmer will prosper, I remain, yours truly, JESSIE McDONALD.

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### Playing With the Children.

I knew of one very good teacher in most respects who lost his position because he would not listen to the numerous grievances of his pupils. He would tell them to settle their differences themselves and not bother him. Another teacher believes in punishing those who make the complaint and the offenders both alike. That may prevent "tattling," but it seems to me unjust. It is a child's only redress.

The best way to overcome all these little annoying matters, I found, in the early days of my teaching, was to be on the playground as much of the time as possible with the pupils and to engage them in entertaining games. There are many suitable games in which children of all ages delight, such as "pull away," "blind buff," etc. Generally I started the games to entertain the pupils, but often I enjoyed them quite as much as they. The outdoor exercise did us all good, and we resumed our duties in a much better condition than though we had moped around the school-house.

Perhaps some would think that pupils would lose respect for a teacher who joined in their sports, but such has never been my experience. They looked upon me as a friend and comrade rather than one set to spy upon their actions. They understood that we were to have a time for work and one for play. After engaging in active sport, I used to find that a good way to get their minds concentrated on their work was to give them all some arithmetical problems (generally simple ones) and see who would first obtain the correct result.

When the weather was very inclement we engaged in indoor amusements, such as "proverbs," "hide the thimble," "spot them out," and others too numerous to mention. Often I read aloud to them from some good book that I thought would be interesting to all, but if I found some of them getting restless, I substituted a lively game.

If there was any little altercation started, which was seldom the case, I had a chance to "nip it in the bud." I made it a point to be in the school-room at least half an hour before school time. I know that parents who sent young children felt as though they were much safer when they knew that I was on the playground during the recesses. Of course, there were times when if I had followed my own inclination I would have spent my time correcting papers and doing other work, which I had to do after school hours.

The parents must have appreciated my efforts, for I taught ten terms in our school district and ten in the next one south of us.—Exchange.

### Eating Crow.

"Hello, Steve! where are you going?" hailed a subordinate officer at Fort Niagara, as a little boat moved out from the American shore, sculled by a tall, gaunt, round-shouldered Yankee.

"J-j-jest g-goin' over t-t-t'other side to get some C-Canadian g-g-game, so's to change the f-flavor of the mess," replied the man.

The officer said no more, for there was a good understanding between the American commander at Fort Niagara and the British colonel at Fort George that their men should visit back and forth occasionally. The war of 1812 had recently ended, and both parties wished to soften the enmity of the two garrisons.

Steve wandered many miles through the woods back of Fort George without finding any game. On his return he saw a crow perched on a tree on the estate of the aristocratic English colonel, whose ideas of exclusiveness had led him to inclose his grounds with a high board fence. Thinking that he must carry back some trophy, Steve scaled the fence, fired, and brought down the bird.

"Did you kill him?" asked a hearty voice at his left, and from behind a clump of bushes the British colonel advanced to where the Yankee stood reloading.

"I r-r-reckon I did," replied Steve, as he rammed down a ball and proceeded to prime his musket.

"I'm sorry," said the colonel, "for he was a pet. By the way, that is a very fine gun. Will you be so kind as to let me look at it?"

"S-s-artinlv," replied Steve.

The colonel was almost bursting with rage at the coolness of the trespasser, but he carefully concealed his feelings until he got the loaded gun. Then he took deliberate aim at the intruder.

"I'll teach you not to enter an Englishman's premises without invitation," he

shouted. "You've shot that crow, and now if you don't pick him up and eat him raw I'll blow your brains out!"

Steve looked at the crow and then at the colonel; but there was "shoot" in the angry eyes of the Englishman, so he lifted the bird and took a bite. He tried several mouthfuls, but in vain, and he retched until tears filled his eyes.

"There," said the colonel at length, as he returned the gun, "that will teach you not to poach on a gentleman's private estate."

"H-h-hold on," stuttered Steve, as he retreated a few steps and covered the colonel with the gun; "you d-didn't know enough to k-keep an advantage when you g-got it. You m-m-made m-me eat p-part of t-th-that crow; n-n-now 'f you d-don't f-finish him I'll shoot you!"

The remonstrances, the expostulations, the entreaties, the agony, of the Englishman were useless. Steve showed no sign of relenting until his recent humiliation had been avenged tenfold. Then, clambering quickly over the fence, he ran to his boat and was soon safe on the American shore.

Next morning the British officer called upon the commander of Fort Niagara, and demanded the punishment of the man who had entered his premises unasked and committed a great outrage. "You cannot mistake him! He is a tall, ungainly, stooping, stuttering fellow, a greenhorn in appearance, but a perfect monkey in devilry!"

"Ah! I know whom you mean," said the American commander. "Orderly, call Slocum."

"Stephen, do you know this gentleman?"

"Ye-ye-yes, sir."

"Indeed! Where did you ever see him before?"

"Wh-wh-wh-wh-why," replied Steve, stuttering worse than ever, but without a trace of emotion, "wh-wh-why, I d-d-d-d-dined with him yesterday."—Success.

### Walk-Offs.

The following is a story which ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, can tell in such a droll way that he never fails to bring down the house:—

Uncle Abe was a Southern darkey of little education, but of keen perception and a goodly stock of hard sense. He was connected with a large plantation employing many hands, and as he had more business sense than the owner, the affairs of the plantation were largely and wisely left in his management.

Uncle Abe always took an active interest in politics, and like most of his race in the south up to the late campaign had been a staunch republican. He had been doing some hard thinking, however, and when the republican party at St. Louis declared for gold, and when he saw the bankers and other interests line up with that party he concluded he would change his allegiance and vote for Bryan.

This declaration of his intentions caused a great commotion among the darkies of his neighborhood, among whom he was a recognized leader, and much fierce discussion followed.

During the campaign a great republican rally, with its usual accompaniments of brass bands, gold ribbon and orators, was held in the immediate neighborhood of the plantation, which as a matter of course, all the plantation hands and other negroes in the locality attended.

The next day being a rainy day, the hands were assembled in the cotton gin, where naturally discussion ran high. Uncle Abe kept aloof, however, for a time, until some of the younger darkies began joshing him and asking him questions to draw him out.

"Who youse goin' vote foh, Uncle Abe?"

"He's goin' vote 'pub'can ticket, cou'se. De 'pub'cans goin' gib us moah wages. Uncle Abe like dat, ob cou'se."

By and by Uncle Abe retorted: "Who's I goin' to vote foh? You know who I've goin' to vote foh, I've goin' to vote wid' brains. I ain't goin' vote wid' no 'walk offs.'"

"Walk offs! What's walk offs? We neber heard ob dem befoh."

"I specks not, only men wid' brains knows de walk offs. Dey neber knows demselves. I tell you what walk offs am. When de Lo'd made Adam and Ebe he look at 'em and he examines 'em and he roll dem ober on dis side, on dat side, and look 'em ober and say: 'Dey's bery good, bery good.' Den de Lo'd he got ter 'linkin', and he scratched his head and t'ink some moah, and he say: 'What dem two folks goin' do widout any 'clety. Dey can't hab no chu'ch, and Adam got no one to talk politics wid or talk about de craps, and Ebe got no one ter gossip wid about de minister, de bonnets, and de baby's toof. I hab to make some 'clety people.' So de Lo'd he gedder up de refuse clay what he t'rowed 'way when he made Adam and Ebe, and went to wuk to make some 'clety people. When he got lot ob dem made, ail but de brains, he look roun' foh brains, but fin' he put all de brains in Adam and Ebe. So he say, 'Brains mighty sca'ce he'abouts; I hab to go and fin' some moah.' When de Lo'd gone to fin' dem brains dem 'clety people get up and walk off. Dem's de walk-offs."

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